

Library  
University of N C  
Chapel Hill N C

April 23 R  
386

U. N. C.  
COMMERCE LIB

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1927

NUMBER 20

You Buy Northrop Looms  
To Get Results  
You Should Buy  
Draper Bobbins  
Draper Shuttles and  
Draper Loom Repairs  
For the Same Reason  
Let's Talk It Over

## DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation



## A boy and a tray of fruit jars --symbols of a principle

EVERY day a boy walks across the inner court of the Graton & Knight plant with a tray of carefully sealed fruit jars tucked under his arm. Each jar contains samples of the tanning solutions that are being prepared down below. Upstairs, in a big chemical laboratory that would hold the entire original Graton & Knight belting plant, the contents of

the jars will go through an elaborate examination.

This is a symbol of the principle on which Graton & Knight have grown. It is the principle of exactness in every process.

### GRATON & KNIGHT LONG LIFE LEATHERS

#### Send for Special Information on

Flat Belt. Round	Straps. Pickers.
Belt. Fan Belt	Curried Leather.
Lace Leather. "V"	Rub Aprons. Spar-
Belt Drives. Comb-	tan Sole Leather.
er and Gill Box	Oak Sole Leather.
Aprons. Leather	Soles. Counters.
Cups and Crimps.	Welting.

Bear in mind that Graton & Knight are the world's largest producers of leather belting and that every step in the process and every workman's job throughout the plant, is controlled by an exact formula.

The purpose of all this is to produce long wearing leather from which to make long wearing belts. That's why Graton & Knight belts last longer.

### GRATON & KNIGHT COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

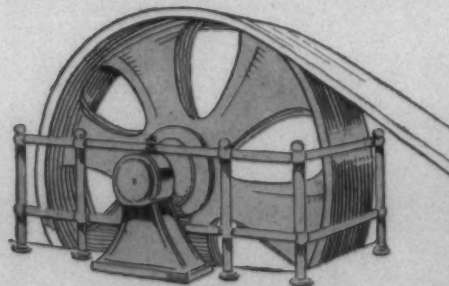
Branch offices throughout the World

## GRATON & KNIGHT

Standardized  
LEATHER BELTING LASTS LONGER

#### The "STANDARDIZED BELTING MANUAL"

contains 170 pages of useful information about belting, how to use it, take care of it, and make it deliver the most for your money. Send for a copy.



Graton & Knight Company, Dept. 101-Q  
Worcester, Mass.  
Send me a copy of "Standardized Belting Manual."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Prices, quality for quality, 5 to 10% lower than the field

GRATON  
&  
KNIGHT



## Whitin Machine Works

Whitinsville, Mass.

July 14, 1927

Dear Mr. Mill Man:

If you happen to be an overseer of a wool spinning room using mules, the chances are that you have never heard of the Whitin Wool Spinning Frame. The advantages of this Ring Spinning Frame over that of a Mule are as follows:

- (1) A large saving in floor space.
- (2) An equally important reduction in labor costs.
- (3) A marked increase per spindle in the amount of yarn produced as compared with a mule spindle.
- (4) Yarns of equal or better quality.

Since this marks the introduction of a new machine into a new field, we request of you that, if interested, you write us asking for our representative to call on you. We are certain that any mill running any condensed woolen run will be interested in what we have to say.

Yours very truly,

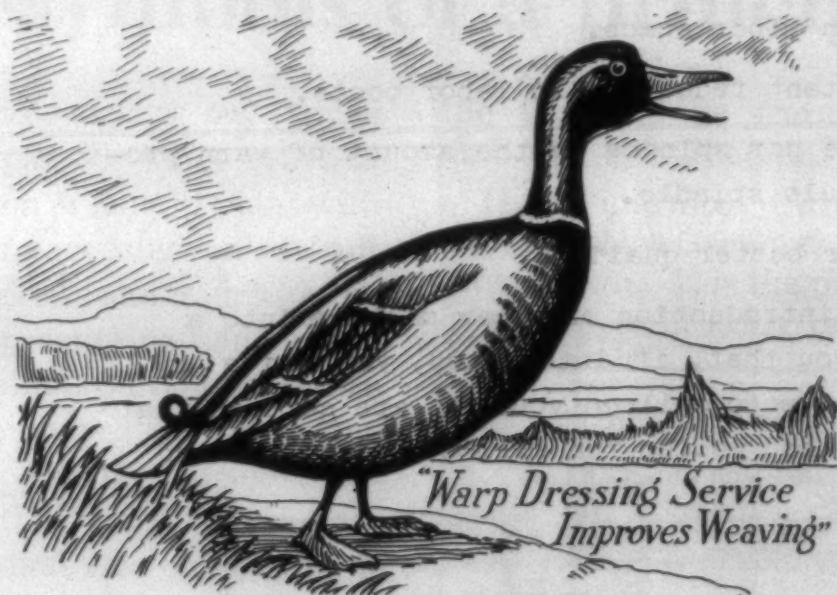
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

AT YOUR SERVICE

# ARCY—

A Means of Getting The  
Most Value From a  
Dollar's Worth  
of Starch

ARCY is a product used in warp sizing and cloth finishing for converting ordinary thick boiling pearl starch into a soluble form, the solutions of which are transparent and remain fluid at lower temperatures.



Trademark Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Arcy reduces breaking of companion threads and resultant stoppage of the loom, due to knots. Also the smooth surface of the warp yarns prevents the thread from hanging together in the shed, when the shuttle breaks them.

Manufactured by  
AMERICAN RAPIDASE COMPANY, Inc.

Distributed through

## DRAKE CORPORATION

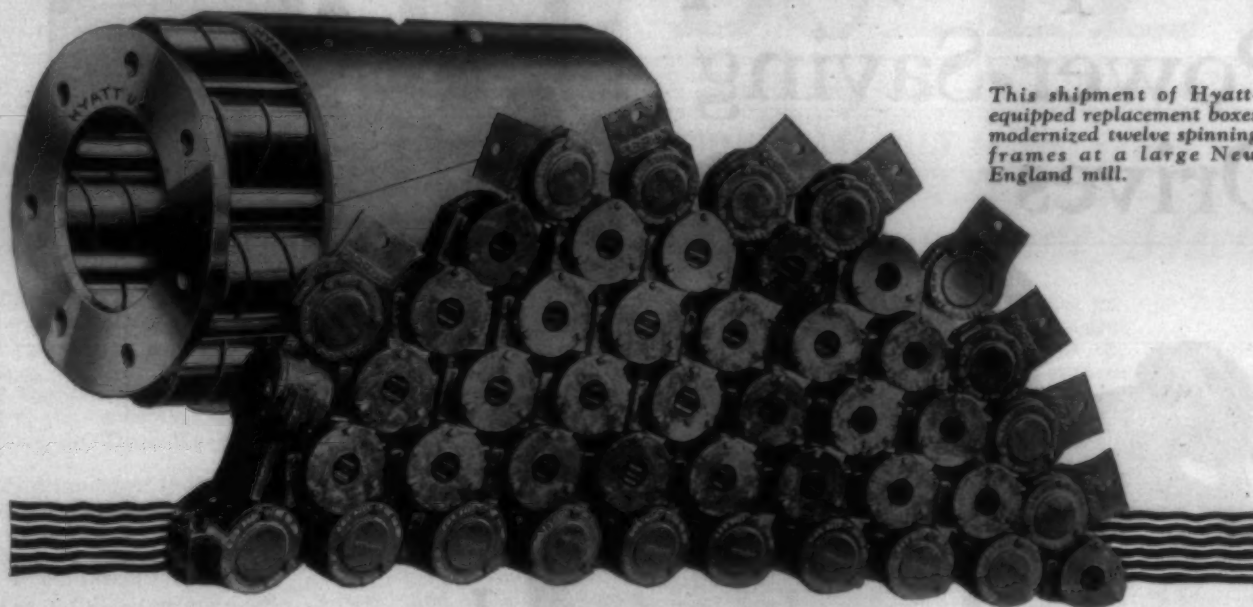
NORFOLK,

::

VIRGINIA



## Specify Hyatts—They Save as They Serve



This shipment of Hyatt-equipped replacement boxes modernized twelve spinning frames at a large New England mill.

**H**YATT Roller Bearings have proved their worth in textile equipment because they insure durability, economy, cleanliness, smoothness and continuity of operation. They keep textile machinery in prime condition and as a result, machines five or ten years old operate as efficiently as new machines.

The Hyatt Roller Bearing Company has devoted over a third-century to the perfection

and manufacture of bearings. Hyatt bearings used in textile machinery are rugged. They show no appreciable wear, conserve lubricant, require no adjustment, and render sustained and dependable service over a long period of years.

To obtain Hyatt Roller Bearings on spinning, roving and twister frames and secure these advantages, it is only necessary to include them in your frame specifications.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

NEWARK WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE

# HYATT

## ROLLER BEARINGS

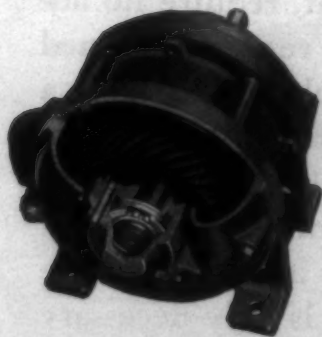
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

HYATT LINE SHAFT BEARINGS SAVE 15% OF YOUR TOTAL POWER BILL

# Compact, Drip-Proof, Power-Saving Drives



Part of a shipment of 400 Timken-equipped Allis-Chalmers textile motors. The 4-Frame drive motors illustrated have spherically mounted double Timken outboard bearings. Aisle space is saved, though motor load capacity is greater.



IN textile manufacture electric motor practices are necessarily something of a fine art. In this critical field Allis-Chalmers reputation is attested by scores of mills using Allis-Chalmers motors exclusively or predominantly.

Stronger preference than ever centers on Allis-Chalmers anti-friction types, equipped with Timken Bearings. These motors are so free of friction that they not only assure highest effective starting torque, but they run for months, at least, on each greasing. And the bearings are perfectly enclosed, so that the risk of dripping is gone!

Timkens also carry more load, *including thrust*, in less space, assuring ample overload capacity without excess bulk. Therefore, every form of drive can be most compactly handled, and the bearings are safe regardless of motor position.

All these Timken anti-friction advantages added to typical Allis-Chalmers excellence in frames, cores and windings virtually eliminate wear, while saving power and lubricant. That is why textiles and all other industries are so vitally interested in Allis-Chalmers records today.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., MILWAUKEE  
District Sales Offices in all Principal Cities

# ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897.

VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1927

NUMBER 20

## Carded Yarn Group Holds Important Meeting

A NUMBER of very important matters of interest to spinners of carded yarns were considered at the meeting of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, held at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce on Thursday of last week.

After adjournment of the meeting, which was entirely executive in character, the following statement was authorized by George A. Sloan, secretary of the Institute:

There was a full attendance with over fifty per cent of the available spindles on carded sales yarn in American represented. B. B. Gossett, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Carded Yarn Group, presided and the following members of the staff of the Institute came down from New York to be present: George A. Sloan, secretary; Paul B. Halstead, statistician; George W. Duncan, cost engineer.

A message from Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute who was unable to attend, was read to the meeting. It follows.

"To the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute I wish to offer my heartiest congratulation on the progress you have made and on the further progress you will make if the various mills avail themselves of the opportunities now before them to improve their selling methods and to obtain and utilize statistics and more complete information as to costs. All of these things should help substantially in equipping each mill to deal better with its merchandising problems. But let me emphasize that in order to get the best results each mill must see to it that it avails itself in the most effective manner of the opportunities thus at hand. It should make a sound selling contract with a house adhering to the Code of Trade Practices. It should make regularly its own statistical reports to the Institute and should carefully study the consolidated statistics the Institute issues and be sure it understands their full significance; and it should adopt a similar attitude as to helping in the Institute's studies of cost accounting and as to using and understanding the significance of its own costs when figured on a sound and accurate basis. I believe that even the few mills having selling arrangements and cost accounting methods of the most approved character will profit by re-examining their situation in the light of the

more complete information which hereafter should be at their command.

"I feel a deep interest in the success of this group and shall take the greatest pride in watching its progress. I wish I could attend the meeting to which I am addressing this letter. But I feel sure that I shall be well represented by Secretary Sloan. I wish to bear testimony to the able and self sacrificing work done on your behalf by your Group and Section Committees. They deserve your fullest support. In the work already done Mr. Gossett as chairman of the Advisory Committee and Mr. Mandeville as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Trade Practices have especially devoted themselves to your interest and entitled to have your unfailing cooperation. Mr. Duncan, the Institute's Cost Engineer, and Mr. Halstead, the Institute's Statistician, stand prepared to to render every service in their power.

"I hope each mill will put across with 100 per cent effort its work for better selling arrangements, better cost accounting and ample statistics, and that it use all these instrumentalities in the most intelligent manner.

"With best wishes to each mill in Group and to its admirable committees."

The meeting was devoted to a discussion of three important phases of the work that is being undertaken by the group and the Institute to bring about improved conditions in the carded yarn industry. These questions included:

(1) The Code of Carded Yarn Practices which was recently drafted by committees from the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Cotton Merchants Association, and which was recently submitted to the spinners and merchants with a view to their subscribing to its soundness.

(2) The collection and distribution of statistics relating to carded yarns.

(3) The matter of working out a uniform cost system for the voluntary acceptance of the mills in the group.

Mr. Gossett and Mr. Sloan outlined the preliminary work that has been done in drawing up the Code of Trade Practices and explained that the principles outlined in the Code are receiving favorable consideration on the part of both producers and distributors of yarn. It was ap-

parent from the discussion that followed that the members present were unanimously in favor of the soundness of the principles set forth in the Code. In making the Code effective it is understood that a standard form of sales contract will be worked out between the Institute's Carded Yarn Trade Practices Committee and a committee from the Cotton Merchants Association, which, in all probability, will embody the Code. In commenting on this Code, Mr. Gossett stated: "Acceptance of the soundness of this Code will inevitably have the effect of curbing speculation to the point where it will not longer be a factor in our business. This will be extremely helpful to the mills and the selling agents and to the consuming public. I consider the promulgation of this Code the most constructive step ever undertaken by the carded yarn industry."

Mr. Halstead reported to the meeting as to the progress being made in the collection and dissemination of statistics on the production, stocks on hand and unfilled orders for carded yarns. He pointed out that while the work has necessarily been somewhat limited because of the short time it has been under way, the consolidated reports now being compiled by the Institute all embrace a very substantial percentage of the total spindles manufacturing carded sales yarn. In commenting on the value of these statistics as a guide to more intelligent operation of the mills, some of the leading spinners present emphasized the importance of complete cooperation on the part of every mill manufacturing carded sales yarn in making regular reports to the Institute.

The question of the advisability of establishing uniform cost principles for the Carded Yarn Group was presented by Mr. Duncan, following which a resolution was adopted that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman on which Martin Cannon, cost captain of the group, would serve as chairman to study and devise better methods of cost accounting in collaboration with the Institute's cost engineer for recommendation to the mills.

The following mills and mill executives were registered at the meeting.  
J. R. Killian, Charlotte, N. C.  
A. H. London, J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Pittsboro, N. C.

H. T. Crigler, Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.  
Riverside Mfg. Co., Anderson, S. C.  
R. L. Huffines, Rockfish Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.  
Turner B. Bunn, Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.  
Hyman L. Battle, Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.  
Miss Pearl Rodman, Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.  
R. H. Coley, St. Pauls Cotton Mill Co., St. Pauls, N. C.  
Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.  
W. B. Moore, Neely Mfg. Co., and Travora Cotton Mill, York, S. C.  
H. B. Jennings, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Union, S. C.  
F. Garrou, Valdese Mfg. Co., Valdese, N. C.  
R. P. Earnhardt, Wabena, Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.  
D. M. Myers, Wabena Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.  
R. D. Grier, Yadkin Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.  
A. M. Fairley, Dickson Cotton Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.  
R. C. Rapp, Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.  
J. G. H. Morris, Alelaide Mills, Aniston, Ala.  
J. L. Nelson, Jr., Whitnel Mills, Lenoir, N. C.  
R. L. Harris, Roxboro Mills, Roxboro, N. C.  
R. F. Craig, Lola Mfg. Co., Stanley, N. C.  
R. W. Stokes, Johnston Mills, Charlotte, N. C.  
J. M. Battson, Lavonia Mfg. Co., Lavonia, Ga.  
A. W. McMurtry, Belmont Cotton Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.  
R. R. Ray, McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.  
Ralph L. Chisholm, Winnsboro Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.  
J. B. Cook, Winnsboro Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.  
Myrtle Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.  
W. S. Humphreys, Lavonia, Ga.  
Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.  
Charles W. Ensign, Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.  
R. S. Reinhart, Jr., Elm Grove Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.  
A. O. Colquitt, Dalla-Noval Yarn Mill, Dallas, Ga.  
M. L. Cannon, Davidson Cotton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.  
Cherryville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.  
M. W. Darby, Cherry Cotton Mill, Florence, Ala.

(Continued on Page 34)

# Valuable Data on Yarn Spinning

(Continued from Last Week)

The following data on yarn spinning was compiled by Carl R. Harris, chairman of the Spinners Division of the Southern Textile Association and submitted as a part of his annual report to that organization.

The information was secured by sending questionnaires asking for certain information on spinning and covers about about 68 different numbers of yarn. The data asked for included number of yarn being spun, whether it was warp or filling, the grade and staple of cotton being used, hank roving, roving twist per inch, setting of spinning rolls from center to center, speed of front roll, speed of spindles, twist per inch in yarn, size of ring and flange, length of traverse, whether or not separators were used, weight in grains of 10 travelers used, inches traveled by rail in one minute and in the case of warp yarn, the diameter of the barrel of bobbin.

Mr. Harris presents this information to show what a large number of mills are using in spinning the counts of yarn covered in the tabulations. It is considered unusually valuable and as Mr. Harris stated, could hardly have been secured elsewhere:

The data for yarns numbers from 6s to 30s was published in these columns last week. The remainder, covering yarns up to 80s, is given herewith.

No. yarn being spun.	26's	29's	31's	36's	36's	37's
Warp or filling.	F.	F.	W.	W.	F.	F.
Grade and staple cotton.	1sl	M.	1 1-32sl	1 1-32sl	1sgo	1slm 1 1-16sl
Hank roving.	4.25	3.75	6.00	7.00	6.60	6.25 6.70
Roving twist per inch.	2.82	--	3.20	3.95	4.19	3.97 3.83
Setting of spinning rolls center to center.	1 1-16 & 1 1/4	1 1-16	1	1	1 1-16	1 1/4 1 1-16
R. P. M. of front roll.	128	120	115	110	102	103 100
Spindle speed.	8200	8000	9080	9080	8080	8516 7503
Twist per inch in yarn.	18.01	20.19	25.30	26.94	26.08	26.10 26.10
Size ring and flange.	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 1
Gauge frame.	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4
Length of traverse.	7	6 1/2	--	--	--	6 1/2 5 1/4
Length of stroke.	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2
Separators or not.			Yes	Yes		
Weight in grains of ten travelers used.	6 1/2	--	7 3/4	6 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/4 4 1/4
Inches traveled by rail in one minute.	5	--	--		5	5 1/4 4 1/2
Kind of wind for warp yarn.			Fill.	Fill.		
If warp yarn give dia. of barrel of bobbin.			3/4	3/4		

No. yarn being spun.	40's	41's
Warp or filling.	F.	
Grade and staple cotton.	1sm 1m 1m	1 1 1-32sl 15-16- 1 1-16lm
Hank roving.	7.50 7.20 7.10	7.00 7.00 7.25
Roving twist per inch.	3.70 3.96 5.50	4.90 3.95 4.75
Setting of spinning rolls center to center.	1 3-32 1 1-16 1 1/4	1 1-16 1 1-16 1 1-16
R. P. M. of front roll.	96 96 95	100 100 100
Spindle speed.	8150 8232 8589	8000 8400 7700
Twist per inch in yarn.	27.58 27.12	24.40 25.03 27.04 22.50

Size ring and flange.	1 1/2 No. 1 1 1/2-16 No. 2 1 1/2	1 1/2-16 1 1/2 No. 2 1 1/2-16 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2 1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2 1 1/2-16 No. 1
Gauge frame.	3 2 3/4 2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4 2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4 2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4
Length of traverse.	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 6	6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 --
Length of stroke.	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	2 3/4 1 1/2
Separators or not.					
Weight in grains of ten travelers used.	4 3 1/2 --	4 3 1/4 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 2 3/4 2 3/4	4 4 1/2
Inches traveled by rail in one minute.	8.75 2.25 --	-- 4 1/4 --	--	-- -- --	-- --

No. yarn being spun.	43's	44's	46's	48 1/2's	11's	14's
Warp or filling.	F.	F.	F.	F.	H.	H.
Grade and staple cotton.	--	1 1sgo	1sl	1sl	3/4-1	3/4-1
Hank roving.	7.25	7.25 6.60	6.45	6.45	2.17	2.70
Roving twist per inch.	4.75	4.12 4.19	3.87	3.87	2.08	2.20
Setting of spinning rolls center to center.	1 1/4	1 1 1-16	1	1	1	1
R. P. M. of front roll.	94	100 84	85	85	181	173
Spindle speed.	7700	8232 7554	7318	7318	6200	7000
Twist per inch in yarn.	13.91	27.70 26.77	26.60	26.60	10.89	12.86
Size ring and flange.	1 1/2-16 No. 2	1 1/2-16 No. 1 1 1/2-16 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2	2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2
Gauge frame.	2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	3	2 3/4
Length of traverse.	6	5 1/2 --	8	8	6	6
Length of stroke.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Separators or not.					Yes	Yes
Weight in grains of ten travelers used.	3 1/2	3 1/2 4	3 1/4	3 1/4		19
Inches traveled by rail in one minute.	4 1/4	4 1/2 5	7 1/2	7 1/4		
Kind of wind for warp yarn.						
If warp yarn give dia. of barrel of bobbin.						

No. yarn being spun.	16's	18's	20's	22's	24's	25's
Warp or filling.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.
Grade and staple cotton.	3/4-1	3/4-1	1 1/4	3/4-1	1 1-16am & gm	1 1/4
Hank roving.	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	5.55	5.00
Roving twist per inch.	2.22	2.22	2.69	2.80	3.24	2.69
Setting of spinning rolls center to center.	1	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4 & 1 1-16	1 1/4
R. P. M. of front roll.	166	150	150	136	156	150
Spindle speed.	7200	7280	10000	7500	7600	10000
Twist per inch in yarn.	15.80	14.01	13.73	17.89	15.32	16.50
Size ring and flange.	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 1
Gauge frame.	2 3/4	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3 1/2	3

(Continued on Page 32)





**BETTER COVERAGE**  
**DU PONT**  
**SUPER EXTRA**  
**RAYON**

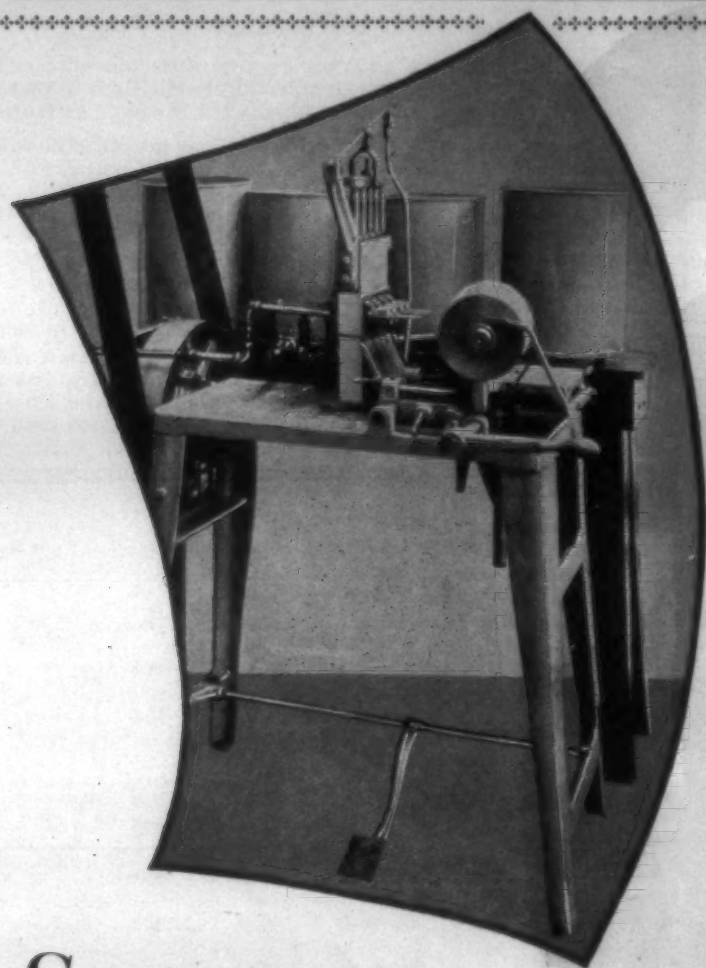
*Du Pont Chemical Control Assures du Pont Quality*



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office  
DU PONT RAYON CO.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Visiting Europe

By David Clark



## Select Four Interesting Colors

**F**OUR smart colors for your woven or knitted fabrics. Four colors shot into the cone at the same time. You can depend on this new random dyer blending them smartly, interestingly. You can look for the modern-styled "impressionistic" designing—and get it. In reality, this Eclipse-Van Ness can't help creating fabrics original and startling.

You have four colors practically at the cost of one. That's because water is used instead of alcohol—water that gives the same results, the same through-to-the-core dyeing, the same fastness to light and washing. This new machine offers the cheapest method of random dyeing.

There are several more advantages that we would like to call to your attention. May we send you this additional information? Write us today.

**Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.**

Makers of the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

Elmira, N. Y.



# ECLIPSE—VAN NISS

Four-Needle Random Dyeing Machine

Before leaving Ostend I wrote to Mr. Emil Le Blan, president of Le Blan & Co., of Lille, France, who operates about 500,000 spindles around Lille and who is also interested in the Le Blan-Roth long draft spinning system which is now sold in the United States by the Saco-Lowell Shops. I met Mr. Le Blan when he was in the United States about two years ago.

I received a reply stating that he would be very glad to have me visit Lille but that as he was leaving on a business trip to Germany, he would have his secretary, who spoke English, look after me.

On Tuesday, June 13th, I left Paris and arrived at Lille about 10:30 o'clock. I came very near getting left at Arras because I understood a fellow passenger, who could speak a little English, to tell me to change cars, but when I showed my ticket to a railway guard he motioned for me to get back on my train which was going direct to Lille.

Lille, which is a typical French city of considerable size, was held by the Germans for four years and many of its buildings were destroyed. The Germans wrecked the cotton mills and sent the broken machinery to Germany to be cast into shells. All of the mills have been rebuilt since then.

My instructions were to go to 13 rue Faidherbe, which means 13 Faidherbe street, and by showing the typewritten address to policemen I found the location.

At the office I met Mr. Le Blan's secretary, Mr. Debaillon, who could talk some English, and he introduced me to M. Bauduin, superintendent of several of the mills, who could not speak a word of English. Mr. Debaillon acted as interpreter for us.

I was told that Mr. Roth, the inventor of the Le Blan-Roth long draft system, had already left the mill for lunch, but as I had a very limited time, I decided to make the visit with M. Bauduin and M. Debaillon.

Lille is known as one of the fine yarn centers of the world, but the mill in which they have the Le Blan-Roth spinning spins 14's to 20's from a mixture which contains about 80 per cent strips.

On entering the mill yard I was shown a large stone upon which was piled German shells which had hit and destroyed the mill and I understood them to say that Mrs. Roth was killed by one shell which exploded in her home located nearby.

On entering the mill I was struck with the fact that they have tile floors everywhere. They are accustomed to tile floors and think they are all right, and it is true that the employees work in bare feet or slippers, but it would be hard to convince me that such floors are not hard upon the operatives and decrease their efficiency.

The high cost of wood is of course responsible to some extent for the tile floors. Throughout all of Europe the roofs of houses are made of red tile and I did not see a house

that was covered with wood shingles.

The mill which I visited had been destroyed by the Germans and when rebuilt, half the machinery was purchased from Dobson & Barlow of England and half from the Saco-Lowell Shops of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., and it was interesting to note that the slubbers and speeders were arranged so that each operative ran one Dobson & Barlow frame and one Saco-Lowell frame. The manager said that he liked the two makes of machinery about equally, but that the Dobson & Barlow had the advantage in the matter of quickness of obtaining repairs and supplies.

In the opening room they had Saco-Lowell vertical openers in tandem and were much pleased with them.

I found a very interesting feature on their drawing frames, for instead of putting the cans of sliver back of the drawing frames they send them to a sliver lap machine, which is run at a very high speed. Sliver from 14 cans is made into a lap and one of these laps is placed back of each head of drawing.

As 14 ends of sliver go into the drawing head I assume that they have a draft of 14, but the interpreter did not know enough English to discuss technical matters such as draft and I tried in vain to get the information.

Another feature of their drawing was that the lap going in to the drawing rolls and the sliver web coming out was held by metal troughs so that it could not sag. I did not see any advantage in the troughs but they may tend to make even yarn.

The matter of drawing from laps instead of cans is in line with some of the arguments that have been made in Southern Textile Association meetings relative to doffing an entire frame at one time.

The spinning frames were interesting from a number of standpoints.

About 14,000 spindles were equipped with Le Blan-Roth long draft attachments and although the draft was about 21, they were running just as well as the other frames. They are changing over other frames and at an early date will have about 52,000 spindles equipped for long draft.

Back of the guide wire eyes on every frame, both on regular and long draft, was a separator about one-half inch wide that extended upward about one inch and slightly backward, and I was told that when an end broke down these kept the lint from the broken end from getting into the yarn and making gouts. They certainly do no harm and may be worth while. Between every other ring was a small bar about one-quarter inch high and one-eighth inch thick which reached within about one-quarter inch of each ring.

I understood from them that these were traveler cleaners but I could

(Continued on Page 34)



# MATHIESON

## Industrial Chemicals

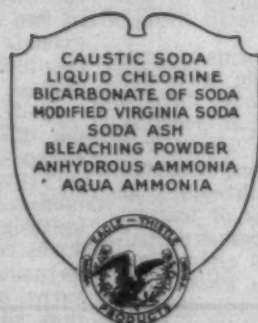
### *"Buying— A Neglected Science"*

IN a recent article on modern purchasing, an outstanding figure in American business stated: "Until recent years, buying has been a neglected science".

This writer goes on to say: "True economy is not merely low initial cost, but a nice adjustment of those elements which secure the most efficient satisfaction of purpose, or utility, at a minimum cost".

This buying precept, if conscientiously followed, would guide analytical purchasers directly to EAGLE-THISTLE products. Mathieson Industrial Chemicals are sold, not only on the basis of known, definite quality, but also on the basis of "the most efficient satisfaction" that the customer eventually derives from them.

This latter term embraces all those factors which, for the sake of convenience, are grouped under the heading of service. Mathieson customers, through their tangible expression of faith in Mathieson service, are daily proving that in some industries at least, modern buying is the reverse of a "neglected science".



**The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.**  
250 PARK AVE. NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PROVIDENCE CHARLOTTE CINCINNATI

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Saltville, Va.

**Deal Direct with the Manufacturer**

When you paint WHITE, use Zinc-O-Lith



## What a Difference Good Paint Makes

What a difference in the daylighting result—what a difference in the length of service—and what a difference in the cost!

First, consider the better light. Zinc-O-Lith, because of its fine, smooth surface and its extreme whiteness, has truly remarkable power of light reflection.

Second, the length of service. This same Zinc-O-Lith surface does not catch the dirt in the first place, and it is easily washed. It does its better job for a longer time.

Then, low cost. Due to easy application, spraying or brushing, its great covering capacity, and its hiding power, Zinc-O-Lith insures low first cost. And when this first cost is divided by the months of Zinc-O-Lith usefulness, the answer is *genuine economy*. Ask to have the Glidden representative call. Write today.

THE GLIDDEN CO. National Headquarters CLEVELAND, O.  
Southern Sales Office:  
J. A. Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



—a fine type of enamel for general interior finishing on walls or woodwork. May be tinted to any shade desired. Very economical.



—a high-quality, low-price flat white—for use on walls and ceilings or as an undercoat for enamels. It can be tinted to any shade.

—an outside white, ready for use. Can easily be tinted. A white that has exceptional covering, hiding and spreading qualities.



**Zinc-O-Lith spreads daylight everywhere**

## Knitted Fabrics That Appear As Woven Fabrics

THE knitgoods manufacturers of the United States and other countries have made great strides in recent years toward producing knitted fabrics that possess nearly the same rigidity of structure, closeness of texture and smoothness of finish as the average type of fine faced woven goods of established reputation for looks and wear. For a long time the knitted stitch in textiles was restricted to hosiery and underwear in general where its looseness and elasticity made it valuable in garments of this variety of outer garments, such as sweaters, golf and tennis suits, football shirts and swimming costumes, auto touring wraps and bathing suits. The mechanical structure of the knitted loop made the fabric for these goods comfortable to wear, soft of feel, porous and elastic. It was not generally supposed that the elasticity and yield of the stitch made by means of needles on a knitting machine would prove satisfactory in cloth intended for suits, overcoats, and common outerwear.

The mills that first tried it made the error of using the same type of soft-twisted yarn, the same kind of stitch and almost the same kind of finish in the fabric they wanted to appear like cloth that they had used for many years in the production of hosiery, underwear and the class of goods referred to above as outer wear. Of course the knitted cloth which was to be like woven cloth proved to be too flabby. The loops retained their stretch, a valuable feature in fabrics which should retain their knitted properties, but not desirable in fabrics which should possess the firmness of texture of woven cloth.

But even woven cloth can be made loose, open and flexible with soft yarns, few picks per inch, little or no fulling, calendering or pressing. Woven cloth is usually woven with fairly hard twisted yarns, with sufficient warp and filling threads to an inch to assure firmness of texture, while the finishing processes are adjusted with a view of giving substantialness, lustre and smoothness to the fabric. In practically the same way the characteristic features of the normal knitted fabric can be changed so as to produce a texture suitable for use in the making of dress goods, cloaks, overcoatings and suitings. The change is brought about as the result of years of practice in hosiery and other mills where the promoters have undertaken to knit cloth that would meet with the requirements of clothing manufacturers. Four important phases had to be taken into consideration and followed out in detail through the manufacturing processes from the selection of the raw material to the finished cloth. First, in the manufacture of the ordinary line of knitted fabrics the yarns have to be made of raw material which will assure fullness and softness so that the loops will properly mesh and at the same time be pliable. Usually there is an absence of

hard twist, doubling, sizing and excessive polishing substances in knit goods. The raw materials used in the yarns are chosen with this end in view. If the fabric which is to resemble cloth is to be a woolen one care is taken to select wool which naturally possesses an high degree of felting property. Secondly, instead of giving the yarn as little twist as possible and still having it hold together during the knitting, almost as much twist is put in as is customary for yarns intended for warp or filling in a weaving loom. And it is here where fine judgment is required, for if too much is put into the yarns, there will be difficulty in getting the proper clearance at the hooks and latches of the needles during the knitting.

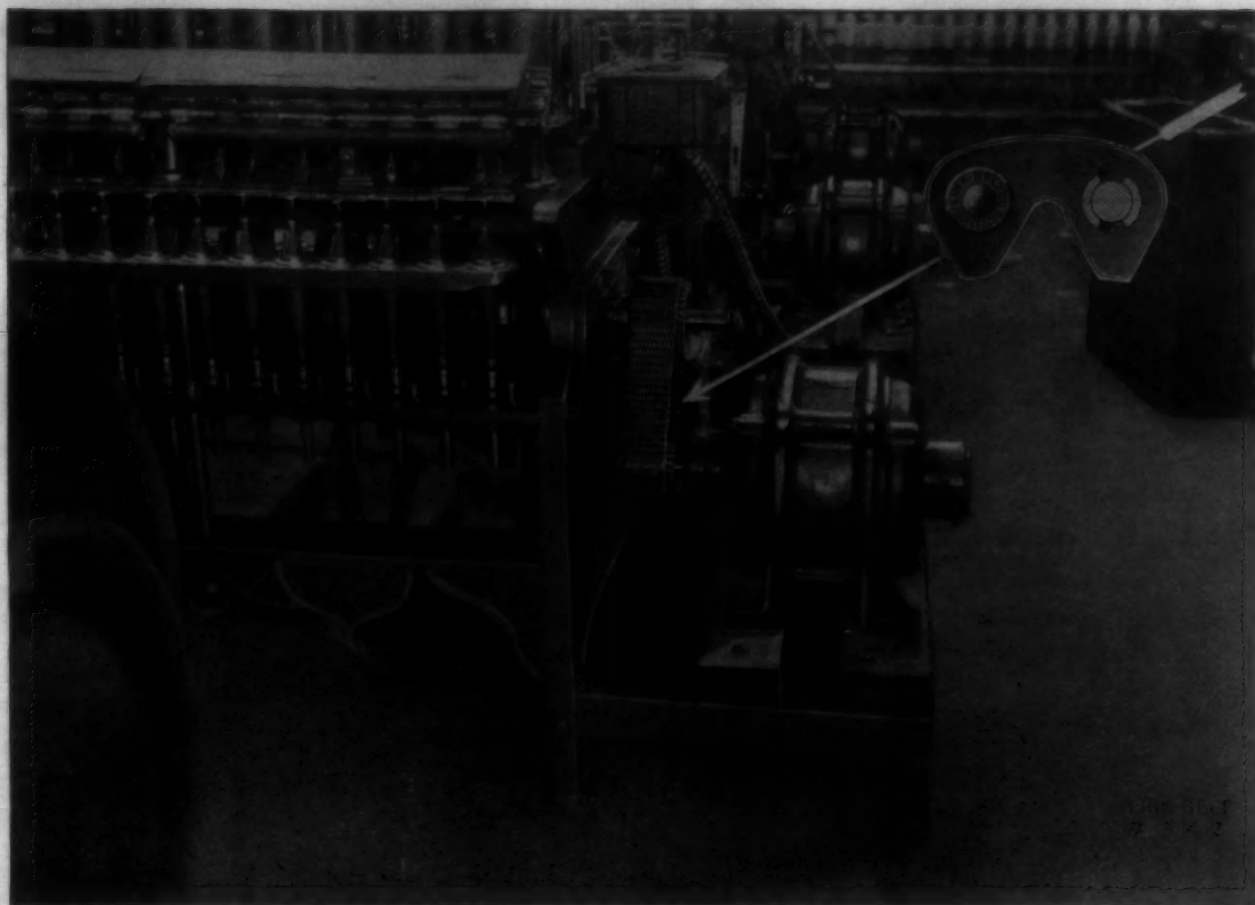
Too much twist will cause the yarn to leave the bobbins in a curled or kinky condition and these curls and kinks will throw the thread off from its course and probably miss the needle and thereby cause a ladder to be formed. Needle breakage may also arise in the event of the thread catching somewhere by means of a kinky place. Or the thread itself may break off under the strain. Therefore considerable judgment is required in order to get precisely the necessary twist to assure firmness and a certain degree of stiffness in the fabric which it is intended to knit in imitation of the woven fabric.

Thirdly the adequate firmness and handle demanded in cloth knitted for clothing purposes demands that the threads in the texture be more compact than in the ordinary line of knitted fabrics. In the weaving loom the threads are of course arranged in two series, one the warp which extends longitudinally and the other the filling which extends at right angles. It is easy to make the texture firmer and tighter by increasing the number of threads per square inch in both series of threads for this will make the interstices more compact. In the process of knitting an equal texture, the interstices can be reduced in dimensions by using a tighter stitch, or fuller yarns, or more needles to the inch thus making smaller stitches and more of them to the square inch, or by adopting the principle of plating as this latter plan makes it possible to put a backing on the fabric. This backing can be of lower grade material than the face yarns, for it will not show except on the back. The two systems of threads will combine well and not only give the desired increase in bulk and firmness to the goods, but assist in supporting one another so that there will be no undesirable yielding of the cloth when in use in a coat, dress or other garment.

An acceptable class of fabrics for use in places where cloth is commonly employed is knitted on the loop wheel frame. This frame is furnished with certain attachments which make it possible to produce a fleecy yarn on the face of the

(Continued on Page 33)





One of the 15-7½ H. P. Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives operating Spinning Frames.

## Time-Challenging Drives

**Y**OU see them on many sides—evidence of Link-Belt Silent Chain durability. One such “veteran”—the installation at the Virginia Cotton Mills at Swepsonville, North Carolina. Thirteen years in the harness, running 50 hours a week—and not a bit of trouble. The drives even run open without a lubricating casing and are lubricated by hand. Repairs?—next to nothing! The return on their investment in Link-Belt Silent Chain drives has been

130%—more than \$700 savings yearly. Costly belt slip is a thing of the past. The toll of belt breaks which averaged 600 times a year is now merely a remembrance.

What record has your own driving system made in the last 13 years? Can it compare? Textile men find in the Link-Belt Textile Book No. 625, a fund of valuable information which strikes home. If you have not a copy, write for one today. Address the nearest office.

3172

### LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Chains and Machinery

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave.

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85

Boston.....1103-1104 Statler Bldg.

Atlanta.....511 Haas-Howell Bldg.

Birmingham, Ala.....229 Brown-Marx Bldg.

New Orleans, La.....504 New Orleans Bank Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.....908 Commercial Bank Bldg.

Offices in Principal Cities

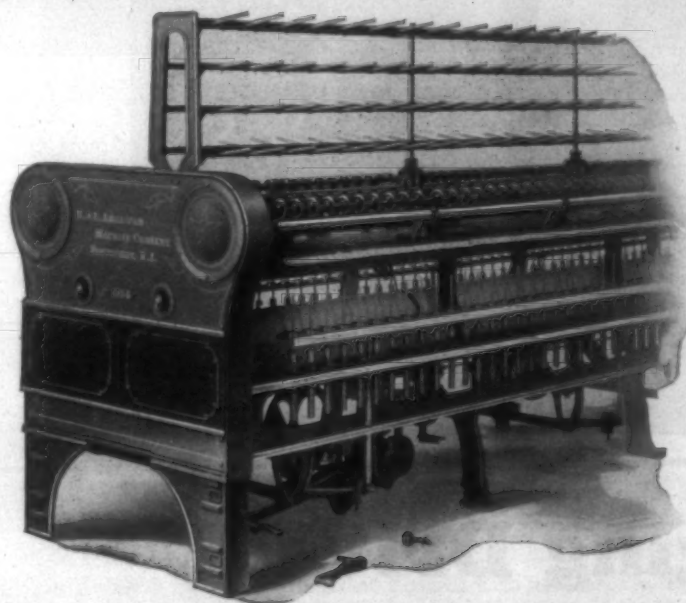
# LINK-BELT

## Efficient Silent Chain Drives

# COTTON MACHINERY

## IMPROVED TWISTERS

FOR WET OR DRY TWISTING



The illustration above shows the Head End Section of our Improved Twister. This machine, like our Spinning Frame, is of Heavy Construction, which insures light running and reduces vibration and cost of upkeep. We build these machines in all Gauges and for any number of ply with either Band or Tape Drive. There are many distinctive features in our machine which we describe in a Special Bulletin.

*List of Users and Descriptive Bulletin*  
sent on request

**H & B**  
**American Machine Co.**

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office

814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.

## Mill Profits—January to July

Spartanburg, S. C.—Southern cotton mills have realized much more satisfactory profits during the past six months than at any time during the last four years, A. M. Law & Co., says in a statement made here as the result of a compilation of 99 dividend disbursements of Southern mills and a study of the financial statements of July 1 issued by these concerns.

Similar inventories, the economy of which has been further augmented by the low price of cotton and goods, have enabled the mills to show the best ratio of current assets in several years, while the larger profits are reflected in a stronger demand for Southern textile stocks, though but few offerings are anticipated at the slowly but steadily advancing prices, according to Law & Co.

This concern says:

"The semi-annual dividends of Southern cotton mills listed below does not vary materially at different periods as it has been the policy of the stronger Southern mills to pay conservative regular dividends which can be maintained regardless of the varying conditions of the industry without jeopardizing the financial condition of the companies. The dividends listed vary only very slightly from those paid six months ago.

"The last six months period, however, has been one of much more satisfactory profits than any time Southern cotton mills have experienced since 1923. Inventories are not large and it requires much less money to carry the necessary inventories on account of the low price of cotton and goods. The financial statements of Southern mills as of July will show a better ratio of current assets than for some years. There is a very good demand for goods, and while the margin of profit is small at present it is reasonable to expect fair profits during the next six months.

"The market for Southern textile stocks is reflecting the improved position of Southern mills as all good stocks are in stronger demand with very few offerings. Prices have been advancing slowly and while they are not likely to go a great deal higher it is anticipated that good stocks will be scarce."

The semi-annual dividend disbursements of Southern cotton mills which form the basis of Law & Co.'s statement follow:

Mill	Dividend	Stock
Altavista Cotton Mills	3½%	250,000 Pfd.
Anderson Cotton Mills	1½% Q ½% Ex.	629,000 Com.
Aragon-Baldwin Mills	3½%	2,300,000 Pfd.
Aragon-Baldwin Mills	3%	1,300,000 Com.
Arcadia Mills	5%	200,000 Com.
Arcadia Mills	3½%	800,000 Pfd.
Arcade Cotton Mills	2% Q	619,000 Com.
Arcade Cotton Mills	4%	200,000 Pfd.
Avondale Mills	5% Q	600,000 Com.
Avondale Mills	4½%	250,000 Pfd.
Beaumont Manufacturing Co.	5%	200,000 Com.
Beaumont Manufacturing Co.	3%	200,000 Pfd.
Beaumont Manufacturing Co.	3½%	200,000 7% Pfd.
Belton Mills	3½%	1,088,000 Pfd.
Brandon Mills	5%	957,000 Com.
Brandon Mills	3½%	500,000 Pfd.
Calhoun Mills	2%	1,000,000 Com.
Chadwick-Hoskins Company	4%	800,000 Pfd.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.	1½% Q 1% Ex.	10,500,000 Com.
Chesnee Mills	5%	394,900 Com.
Chiquola Manufacturing Co.	5% 5% Ex.	358,000 Com.
Chiquola Manufacturing Co.	3%	358,000 Pfd.
Clifton Manufacturing Co.	4%	2,500,000 Com.
Clinton Cotton Mills	4%	350,000 Com.
Columbus Manufacturing Co.	2% Q	1,400,000 Com.
Courtenay Manufacturing Co.	4%	500,000 Pfd.
Bibb Manufacturing Co.	1½% Q	20,000,000 Com.
Bibb Manufacturing Co.	3%	5,000,000 Pfd.
Cowpens Mills	3½%	400,000 Com.
Cowpens Mills	4%	100,000 Pfd.
D. E. Converse Co.	3½%	1,000,000 Com.
Dallas Manufacturing Co.	3%	1,500,000 Com.
Darlington Manufacturing Co.	3½%	500,000 Pfd.
Drayton Mills	3½%	350,000 Pfd.
Duncan Mills	1½% Q	1,000,000 Pfd.
Efird Manufacturing Co.	5%	1,500,000 Com.
Eagle & Phenix Mills	3%	500,000 Pfd.
Enoree Mills	1½% Q	723,200 Pfd.
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	5%	320,000 Com.
Exposition Cotton Mills	1½%	1,200,000 Pfd.
Erwin Cotton Mills	5%	2,000,000 Com.
Florence Mills	3½%	1,560,000
Florence Mills	1½%	682,500
Gainesville Cotton Mills	1½% Q	490,000 Com.
Georgia-Kincaid Mills	1½% Q	600,000 Com.
Georgia-Kincaid Mills	4%	1,300,000 Pfd.
Glenwood Cotton Mills	2% Q	1,200,000 Com.
Grendel Mills	3½%	750,000 Pfd.
Griffin Mfg. Co.	3½%	300,000 Pfd.
Hamrick Mills	5%	500,000 Com.

(Continued from Page 14)



## New Progressive Developments In U S Automatics

The new  
U S "E" Eye



The "E" eye for Draper, Hope-dale, and Stafford bobbin-changing automatic looms. The "F" eye for Crompton & Knowles worsted, cotton, or silk automatic looms.

These two new eyes round out a set of automatic shuttle eyes that enable us to take care of your requirements for any and all kinds of filling.

Satisfied users of our "A" and "D" eyes will find that in the new "E" and "F" eyes, emphasis has been placed on all the good points and principles of easy and positive threading that have made U S automatics so popular.

Mills not now using U S automatics but interested in progressive development should try these latest eyes. You will find that U S automatics will thread any and all kinds of filling easier and better than any eyes you have ever tried before. You will have a hard time tracing mis-threads, mis-picks, and cut filling to U S automatics.

Tension can be controlled in U S automatic eyes as in no others. When increased tension is desired, only in U S eyes will you find the double tension felts.

Ask about the new Davol Tension for Crepe filling.

### The Complete Line of U S Automatics

"A", "B", "D", "E", and "F" Eyes, U S Wool Eye for Crompton & Knowles Woolen Automatic Looms, U S Right-Hand and Opposite Wind Eyes.

Absolutely tight tips, and the best grips and stock obtainable are features of all U S automatics.

Our plain loom common shuttles for wool, worsted, duck, silk, and rayon are of the same U S uniform quality. Whatever your needs, there is a U S shuttle that will give you satisfaction.

Shuttles should never be bought on price alone, yet U S prices are attractive.

*Let us quote on your requirements*

**U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.**  
**Greenville, S. C.**

*Main Office:*  
**Providence, R. I.**

*Branch Offices:*  
Atlanta, Ga.

High Point, N. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.



**BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES**

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Getting More Heat in a Hurricane Dryer.

Editor:

Can more heat be gotten into a hurricane dryer by speeding up the fan. My fan now revolves at 450 r.p.m. Bleacher.

## Picker Room Lap Report.

Editor:

Is it worth while to have a picker room lap weight daily report and what kind of a report should it be? Texas.

## Spraying Raw Cotton with Water.

Editor:

I have heard that spraying raw cotton with water is beneficial and is now being used instead of oils. Is any mill using this system, and what are the advantages? If any mill cares to explain this system, I will greatly appreciate the value of the advice. Miss.

## Answer to Volar.

Editor:

What is the use of the random sizing of yarn after a regular size has been prepared?

The random size is also important because it is a check on the regular size which is usually well selected. The regular size shows what is coming through the mill as fresh stock. The random size shows what is going through currently as regular goods. It is just as important to have a random size as to have a special sizing made up.

Random.

## Answer to B.

I submit the following in answer to the question by B. in your issue of June 30, who wants information as to why cloth bags on the looms.

This number 4 duck, that B. is making will naturally bag or sag on any type of loom, more so on plain looms of a certain type where the distance from cloth or sand roll.

I have seen this sagging greatly reduced by covering the sand roll with new fillet, it being of a rough surface so as to prevent the cloth from slipping on sand rolls. The cause of all the trouble which B. says, he is having is the great amount of contraction in the goods of this construction.

There are several things that can be done to eliminate this sagging if the buyers will accept the goods. A tape selvage will reduce the bow or curve that the filling in forming in the cloth. If it is possible to reduce the counts or picks per inch in the filling, the trouble will be overcome. I have seen this trouble met many times, but have never seen it overcome until one or more of the above remedies were applied.

If the buyer wants the goods just as the construction now is, he will

*The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.*

*The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.*

*The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.*

*You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.*

have to accept curves and baggy cloth to a certain extent.

W. M. Y.

## Answer to Progress.

Editor:

Relating to a recent question asked by one party who signed himself Progress, and who wants to know how to rinse skein yarn better than doing it by hand. May I be tendered sufficient space to give Progress a new pointer on this matter of rinsing skeined yarns?

Following is the best way to rinse skeined yarn: After the skeins are boiled out place it in the hydro-extractor. In the hydro-extractor have a water supply pipe extending to the bottom of the extractor as close to the extractor spindle or center as possible. This water pipe should be perforated with 1/8-inch to 3/16-inch holes for the depth of the basket. These holes should be arranged to point toward the skeins as arranged within the basket. Now, start the hydro-extractor, and turn the water on. As the basket revolves the water supply pipe will play a series of fine water sprays against the yarn, and all of which must be percolated through the yarn to be ejected. This will thoroughly rinse out the yarn mechanically with less labor and will rinse out the yarn much better.

Rinser.

## Answer to Piker.

Editor:

In answer to the question by Piker as to card room operatives, I will tell him what I am doing.

I am operating 20 cards on one inch low middling cotton. The sliver weighs 60 grains. The doffers revolve 14 revolutions per minute. The man operating these cards has the following duties:

1. He doffs the cans.
2. Strips 4 times per day with vacuum stripper.
3. Gets his laps in an adjoining picker room.
4. Puts in his own laps.
5. Pieces his own ends.
6. Cleans his 20 cards.
7. Sweeps the floor.
8. Picks off the top flat strips which are wound on rolls.

9 Withdraws the waste from under the cards twice per day.

10. Gets his own empty cans.

Can you beat it? I would like to hear from others.

Eastern.

## Answer to Bleacher.

Editor:

Will too much heat weaken yarn? Yes; if the yarn is left in the dryer after it is sufficiently dried. No matter how much you have it will not weaken the yarn providing the yarn is removed from the dryer soon as it is dried. The danger of burning any yarn when drying with too much heat, is when there is absence of moisture. Just so long as there is any moisture in the yarn to evaporate, there is no danger.

Otherwise, abnormal heat like anything over 180 degrees beating against a completely dry yarn, after the moisture has been evaporate, is liable to bake the yarn and weaken it.

H. D. M.

## Tensioning Reeled Yarn to be Weighed.

Editor:

Is it best to put a little tension on the yarn which is reeled to be weighed to ascertain the size?

Weigher.

## Answer to Weigher.

Referring to a certain question asked by "Weigher" in which he asks: Is it best to put a little tension on the yarn which is to be reeled for weight and size?

Best to advise that I am very much interested in this department of your paper, and the above question particularly appeals to me. I consider it one of the most important questions that has been asked through this department. Yes; it is best to always have a little tension on the yarn when reeling for weight and size. When the ends are simply run off of the bobbins without a little tensioning, they play fast and loose. The wind tight and loose around the reel. Some ends are loose, while others are tight and they are constantly changing from one tension to another. This alters the standard of length and it also varies the weight.

Yarn will break and weigh very much more evenly when there has been a little tensioning to equalize the strain and to preserve the equilibrium. It stands to reason that ends which have been wound on the reel in a tight and loose condition, the breaking strain will be brought to bear upon the tighter ends first, and the loose ends do not bear their full share of the strain. The weight will also vary. A very interesting experiment may be tried out with care and thought to prove the difference and to show the benefit of the slightly tensioned yarn over and above the haphazard way of reeling the yarn. Pass the yarn over two bars, between the bars pass the yarn through smooth wire rings. To these little wire rings hang little ring travelers. Now, as the yarn is being reeled notice which ends support the most ring traveler weights. Also watch these weights as four more ends are being reeled. To see these different weights bob up down.

This will give a very open view of the irregularity of the yarn tensions when loosely wound on any reel without a substantial tensioning device. As the weight of the travelers is a known quality, there is no difficulty in finding the different tension of the ends in grains.

Supposing No. 1 end has a pulling strain of 2 grains, No. 2 end 3 grains, No. 3 end 1/2 grain, No. 4 end 4 1/2 grains, while there is an average 2 1/2 grains, the extreme variation is as high as 4 grains of pull and which is 50 per cent to over 100 per cent variation. No. 2 end is pulling 1-3 harder than No. 1. No. 3 is pulling only one-half as much as No. 1, and eight times less than No. 4, etc.

Now the remedy is to give each end a standard load of tension of, say 100 grains each. Now, note to see what a nice change this makes.

No. 1 end will pull at 102 grains; No. 2 end will pull at 103 grains; No. 3 end will pull at 100 1/2 grains; No. 4 end will pull at 104 1/2 grains. This changes the extremes of variation to less than 2 1/2 per cent and makes all of the ends pull practically alike.

Standard.

## Tubize Brand Yarn.

A very attractive booklet "Tubize Brand Yarn" has just been published by the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, of New York. It will be found interesting and instructive to all users of synthetic yarns.

The booklet gives a brief history of Tubize, information as to its manufacture and pays particular attention to adaptability for use in fabrics for women's wear.

Barnesville, Ga. — The Georgia Knitting Mills, which were recently organized here by J. A. Jason and others, as noted, will be equipped with 70-gauge latch needle knitting machines for the manufacture of rayon goods for women's underwear.



# E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

- WANT TO KNOW** what others are doing to increase the strength of Rayon?
- WANT TO KNOW** the truth about Size?
- WANT TO KNOW** more about slasher room practices?
- WANT TO KNOW** about respective economy of belt and electric drives?
- WANT TO KNOW** more about lubricating Textile machinery?
- WANT TO KNOW** how they do things in Japan?
- WANT TO KNOW** what they are doing in the mills of Germany?
- WANT TO KNOW** general mill practices?

**If so  
read "BLACK & WHITE"**

The new Houghton technical publication.  
Subscription free to any mill man.

*IMPORTANT—Write plainly or print and consider whether you want to receive BLACK & WHITE at the mill or at your home address.*

E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Box 6913 N. Philadelphia, Pa.

At no cost to me whatsoever please enter my subscription to the new Houghton Publication, BLACK & WHITE.

Name .....

P. O. Address .....

Mill .....

Character of goods made .....

ATLANTA, GA. BOX 6913 N. PHILADELPHIA, PA. GREENSBORO, NC.  
BALTIMORE, MD. GREENVILLE, S.C.  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. RICHMOND, VA. ST. LOUIS, MO.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO. "AND ALL OVER THE WORLD" LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED  
1865

The  
HOUGHTON  
LINE

## *Holston Manufacturing Company Employees Adopt Uniforms Made Of Cotton Goods*



The movement that has been undertaken here and there throughout the South to induce more women to wear cotton dresses seems to have boiled down to the proposition "When cotton is stylish women will wear it." In other words, the matter, like many other things feminine, seems to rest with the style makers. However, the girls employed at the Holston Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn., haven't waited for someone else to set the style for them. They've stepped out on their account and made a might pretty job of it at that.

The four hundred women employed at this textile mill recently voted to adopt a uniform cotton dress while attending their duties in the mill, thereby making a very interesting, attractive and practical contribution to the campaign for more and better cotton dresses. Pretty girls, in pretty cotton dresses, in a cotton knitting mill, you can't beat that.

The pictures above should go a long way in convincing the employees in the other mills to go and do likewise. And if every woman in every mill, everywhere owned several of these cotton dresses, it is estimated that the number of yards of goods required would be—well, just figure it out for yourself.

In the pictures above are shown employees of two departments of the Holston Manufacturing Company. The women employees are wearing the uniform cotton dresses recently adopted by the 400 women employed in the mill. The top group are employees of the paper box department, who have adopted blue dresses with white collars and cuffs. The lower pictures shows the finishing department, the women wearing their new white uniforms.

Employees in the finishing department led the movement, when they held a meeting and decided to adopt white dress uniform. The paper box department then followed by adopting a blue uniform with white collar and cuffs. Later other departments discussed the plan and the white uniform was adopted by all other departments, so that now the entire working force of approximately 400 women are in dress uniform.

The plan of standard dress has for some time been used by restaurants, drug stores, and some of the larger Eastern manufacturers, but the employees of the Holston Manufacturing Company claim the honor of being the first textile mill to adopt the practice.





## Cotton Textile Sales 40% Above 1926

Sales of standard cotton textiles during the first six months of 1927 were 40.8 per cent greater in volume than during the first six months of 1926, according to yardage reports just compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

The volume of unfilled orders on June 30th this year was 163.4 per cent larger than a year ago and 48.1 per cent greater than at the beginning of the year. Stocks on hand on June 30th this year were 39.6 per

were 247,234,000 yards. Stocks last year increased while this year there has been a substantial decrease in the first six months.

The reports compiled by the association are based on yardage statistics on the production and sale of more than 200 classifications of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the volume of these goods manufactured in the United States.

A summary of the statistics for June covering a period of five weeks, and consolidated for the first six months of 1927 compared with the first months of 1926 (000's of yards omitted) follow:

	June	Six Months		% of change
		1926	1927	
Production .....	279,456	1,321,052	1,487,387	+12.6
Sales .....	179,060	1,209,891	1,703,401	+40.8
Ration of sales to				
production .....	64.1%	91.6%	114.5%	
Shipments .....	267,723	1,281,291	1,546,998	+20.7
Ration of shipments				
to production .....	96.5%	97%	104%	
Stocks on hand				
First of period .....	177,890	268,716	247,234	-8.0
June 30th .....	187,623	310,825	187,623	-39.6
Unfilled orders				
First of period .....	572,009	261,317	324,943	+24.3
June 30th .....	481,346	182,708	481,346	+163.4

cent lower than they were on the same date last year, and 24.1 per cent lower than on January 1, 1927.

Mill reports for June show that it was the first month this year during which sales failed to equal production. Production during the month was 23.7 per cent larger than in June 1926 while sales increased 4 per cent. Sales during the month represented 64.1 per cent of production.

That cotton goods are moving steadily into channels of consumption is indicated by reports that during June shipments were 96.5 per cent of production. It is pointed out in this connection that the summer months have almost without exception been periods of slack business but this summer the industry is entering this season with the largest unfilled yardage shown for many years; the cotton to fill these orders has been purchased; mills are only buying for new orders and as their equipment is employed on the average for some seven weeks ahead purchasing of this crop is likely to be rather light.

Sales of standard cotton cloth during the first half of 1927 amounted to 1,703,401,000 yards, or 114.5 per cent of production which was 1,487,387,000 yards. During the first half of 1926 aggregated 1,209,891,000 yards, or 91.6 per cent of production.

Unfilled orders on June 30th were 481,346,000 yards. On the same date a year ago they were 182,708,000 yards; and on January 1, 1927 they were 324,943,000 yards. During the first six months of last year orders decreased more than 30 per cent.

Shipments this year amounted to 1,546,998,000 yards. This represents 104 per cent of production and is 20.7 per cent larger than shipments were during the first six months of 1926.

Stocks on hand June 30th this year were 187,623,000 yards. A year ago they amounted to 310,825,000 yards; and on January 1, 1927 they

## Harry B. Jennings

Harry B. Jennings, 44, president and general manager of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., and of the Fairmont Mills in Spartanburg, died suddenly at his residence in Union, early Monday morning.

He was seized with a heart attack Saturday night while dining and his condition became alarming Sunday, but it was not thought that he was critically ill until death came.

Mr. Jennings was in his office Saturday and transacted business as usual.

In addition to being president and manager of the mills there and in Spartanburg, he was chairman of the Narrow Sheet Division of the Textile Institute.

He was born in Charleston August 8, 1883, and came to Union on January 1, 1917. For nine years he was vice president and general manager of the Union-Buffalo Mills. Eighteen months ago he was elected president and general manager.

Mr. Jennings graduated from Clemson College in the class of 1901. Before coming to Union and at the age of 25 years, he was president of The burial was at Milledgeville.

The burial will be at Milledgeville, Ga., Wednesday morning.

Surviving are his widow, who, before marriage was Miss Josephine Sibley, of Milledgeville, Ga.; four children, Josephine, 12; Harry, Jr., 11; Sibley, 7, and Erwin, 6; four brothers: George Jennings, of Winterhaven, Fla.; Glenn Jennings, of Tampa, Fla.; David Jennings, of New York; Ufford Jennings, of Spartanburg, and five sisters: Mrs. G. Wallace Bailey, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Carl Barksdale, and Mrs. Milam Christman, of Spartanburg, Mrs. Charlton Shell, of Tampa, Fla.; and Miss Martha Jennings, of Spartanburg.

## Better Lubrication at Less Cost per month

### Cutting Corners to Swell the Profits

Every dollar saved in operation  
is a dollar profit.



### MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

helps to save the lubricant dollar by helping to maintain smooth production uninterrupted by repairs or replacements—by minimizing depreciation from oil stains and by actually reducing the year's lubricant bills.

### HOW?

simply because NON-FLUID OIL, made adhesive through our exclusive process, stays in the bearings and off the product, lasting several times as long as liquid oil.

### Try it yourself

just send coupon for testing sample and bulletin,  
"Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.  
Southern Agent

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Please send bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery" and samples of NON-FLUID OIL for purposes checked below:—

☐ PICKERS ☐ LOOMS ☐ SHAFTING  
☐ CARDS ☐ TWISTER RINGS ☐ MOTORS  
☐ SPINNING FRAMES ☐ BALL BEARINGS ☐ CHAIN DRIVES

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MILL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

S. T. B.—7-14-27.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**  
MAIN OFFICE: 292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Warehouses:

CHICAGO, ILL.	PROVIDENCE, R.I.	ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS, MO.	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	CHARLOTTE, N.C.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	PITTSBURGH, PA.	GREENVILLE, S.C.

# The Fine Points of Carding

A Series of Articles Contributed to a Prize Contest on This Subject

## Number Thirty-nine

In entering the contest on carding, the first thing to consider is the carding surface. If we have sufficient number of cards to justify light carding and slow doffer speed then we have gone a long way toward solving the problem of good carding. We cannot do justice to our work if we are over loaded, nor can the cards do their best work if they are forced to card too heavy. If we card light and give the card time to do the work by running the doffer slow, we will have a good web, but if the doffer delivers the stock before the card has time to card it, the result is a bad web.

The draft of the cards is also very important. Some men run short draft on the cards and long draft on the following processes through the card room. This is a handicap to good spinning and weaving and causes a loss in production as it makes the yarn uneven and weak.

### Grinding the Card.

It is impossible to produce a good sliver with a dull card. Some men grind the cards heavy and not long, others grind long and not so heavy. I prefer light grinding, not too light but just heavy enough to grind the cards sharp in 8 hours. At any rate, the grinding rolls should never be changed until the card is sharp. If the card is sharp, we can get good results, otherwise we cannot.

### Settings.

The setting of the cards must be carefully considered. We have light carding and slow doffer speed and sharp cards, but with all these we will only get good results when the card is properly set. If we expect good carding we must set the cards close enough to press the stock to the teeth of the cards in order to have the staple combed, straightened and cleaned as it should be.

I am using the following settings: Flats to cylinder .010; doffer to cylinder .007; feed plate to licker-in .010; licker-in to cylinder .007; cylinder screen at doffer end 3-16, at middle .029; back plate .012; stripper plate .029; licker-in knife as close as possible without touching; doffer comb .017.

The doffer and the fly waste boxes should never be allowed to fill up so the waste will be picked up and carried into the web. The card should be kept clean at all times, especially around the comb box and the dust pan on the front under the sliver. If not clean, it will pick up in the sliver.

The card should be kept well oiled at all times. If the bearings become

dry and begin to wear, this affects almost all of the settings on the card and will give much trouble.

The things outlined above are the fine points in carding as I see them and if attended to as they should be we will have very little trouble with our cards and on through the mill as well, as the carding is where most of the troubles, or at least a great many of them originate.

Anxious Learner.

## Number Forty

I will not give the defects in cardings, but will confine this paper to the things that must be attended to in order to produce sliver that is consistent with the cotton being used.

It takes experience, patience, concentration and honest work to get cards up to their highest efficiency and keep them there. A group of cards set exactly alike, or as nearly so as the feel of the gauge will permit, do not perform equally. This is especially noticeable in the percentage of waste. However, a standard setting should be striven for in each room.

Before trying to set or grind a card, if we expect best results, we should correct all mechanical defects in the machine and the apparatus used for grinding. I do not know of a better way to produce quality carding than by first seeing that all lost motion is eliminated from the machine. Do not allow licker-in, doffer or cylinder bearings to become worn for the results will be broken mote knives, jammed licker-ins and damaged clothing. See that all high and rough places are removed from screens, and cylinders and that licker-in screens are kept in good condition. Be sure that all plates and casings are smooth and that mote knives are kept with a smooth, even edge. Any of the above things will retard the stock if they are neglected and causes bunches and flakes in the web. Licker-in wire, as well as cylinder, doffer and flat wire must be in fair condition. When wire on doffer, cylinder and licker-in have served their time it is poor economy not to replace them.

See that the flat chains are not stretched and become too long. A new chain is the best remedy. Do not try to overcome this by removing a flat which reduces carding efficiency. Do not undertake to grind a card unless the drum grinder and traverse grinder are in A-1 condition, not only as to proper fillet, as worn parts will soon destroy all possibility of correct settings due to unevenly ground wire. If the above points are in proper



LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES are strong and durable because the material itself, LEATHEROID, is strong and durable. To this strength of material has been added features of construction—such as the method of securing the bottoms in trucks and cans, the double roll can rim, the placing of solid rivets close together—all of these features contribute to the durability of LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES.

Send for Catalog

## ROGERS FIBRE CO.

1024 Filbert St., Philadelphia  
210 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

SOLD THROUGH SOUTHERN SUPPLY HOUSES

22 West Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.  
78 Fifth Ave., New York



condition, then grinding the cards every 15 to 24 working days of 11 hours each, depending of course, on the stock used and the production required, should be ample grinding. A new card properly set, will do good work for 4 or 5 weeks. This being the case, why not use common sense and keep the old cards doing good work.

#### Settings.

For 1-inch American upland middling cotton, with a cylinder speed of 165 r. p. m., 27-inch doffer 10 r. p. m., carding 100 to 125 pounds per day of 10 hours, I prefer the following settings after cards are correctly and sharply ground:

Doffer to cylinder .007, flats to cylinder .010; licker-in to cylinder .007; feed plate .012; doffer comb .010; mote knives as close as possible or .007; back plate to cylinder .017; licker-in screen nose .017; front stripping plate .015; cylinder screen front, 1/4-inch, center .034, back .034.

Settings are useless on a card unless the wire is sharp. I had rather have a sharp card set off than a dull one anywhere. Carding is the salvation of any mill. Show me a mill with poor carding and I will show you a set of employees worked to the limit. You may never get your work as clean as you wish due to the stock you are using, but my only advice is card your cotton. You can't do this by slipping it between slick plates, cylinders, screens and flats. Get a point on your wire, see that cylinders have ample surface speed. You can't card cotton with a slow cylinder and dull, unevenly ground wires, no matter what settings you have.

M. V. J.

#### Number Forty-one

This contest on the fine points of cotton carding is one of the best and most deserving that we could enter into. The subject should be studied more. All practical men know the card is the basis of good work throughout the mill. The carding department is looked upon as the most vital place in cleanliness, strength and quality of the goods the mill turns out. The most practical thing is to know and to understand all setting points of the card, to make it produce the required results. Carding is a dependable process for removing the impurities from the cotton and if properly done insures the quality of goods.

We have to have the cards in proper shape to get down to these fine points. If your cylinder and doffer fillets and tail-ends are drawn on good and tight with the proper tension, you can then set your cards up to the desired gauge to do the desired work. This means practically new clothing. If fillet has been in use for some time doing heavy carding, the knee of the wire becomes weak, and gives to a certain extent in the foundation of the clothing. In setting your cards, you have to make allowance, for when you put your stock in and the wire gets loaded it is going to come closer.

Settings and conditions work together when you are using old clothing.

We take the leader which works the stock first, before delivering it to the cylinder, which is the most dependable part of the card for cleaning the stock of motes, dirt and leaf and right at this point is where we depend on good carding.

To do good carding we have to have all points properly adjusted, and set up to produce the required results.

The following settings for your leader will prove to give you good clean carding free from heavy impurities. Set your leader to feed plate to 0.17. Set your leader screen next to cylinder as close as you can get it without touching, and the back next to feed plate tipped down one-quarter of an inch from leader wire. This close setting next to cylinder cuts off the draught from the leader screen, which is created by the speed of the main cylinder, and prevents blowing out of the good stock.

Do not leave any low places in your leader screen, for if you do we are sure to have cloudy carding. While the leader is in motion the stock will collect in these low places and go to the cylinder in bunches. This part of the card is neglected more than any other part, but should be looked after as often as any other part. For these settings might get moved.

We will proceed to set the mote knives: Top to .010, bottom knife as close as you can get it without touching. If you want to take more short fibres out, set your knife on an angle. The bottom edge of knife, set it out to back of card to put out as much as desired. If you do not want to lose short fibres, set them perpendicular. Have the grinder clean the burrs off the knives every time he grinds around.

Watch your licker-ins for this is the life of good carding. Set the shrouds and housing as close to licker-in heads as possible. This prevents waste from collecting there, causing friction, which will eventually get hot enough to cause fire.

I think the average overseer will say that they have known grinders to grind around two or three times and never look at the leader or mote knives. They don't know whether they have been knocked down or not. The trouble is, that it is most too unpleasant to get down under the card.

I overlooked my leader setting to cylinder, which is .007.

We now take the cylinder screen settings. The back or main screen at top, next to leader is set to .017; bottom of main screen, to .034; tip the front screen off from cylinder wire one-fourth of an inch. Back plate to .017; front plate or stripping plate to .017; top of front plate regulates amount of strips wanted. If you want more strips, set it off at top. If less, set close at top. As for your top flats, if you can set them down to .010, I don't think you will fail to get results. I don't believe in this setting. I hear of sometimes, of fellows saying, "I set some stands to a .009 and some to .010," where I don't think he could show me the difference.

(Continued on Page 28)



## Selected Dogwood

from Finest  
growth Timber  
is seasoned  
for nearly  
two years ~ ~ ~



Heddles and  
Heddle Frames

## The J. H. Williams Co.

Millbury, Mass.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative

Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1927

DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, Jr.  
JUNIOR M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

## Home Again

THE editor of this journal reached Charlotte on Tuesday morning from a six weeks visit to Europe and one of the pleasures of returning was to find that during his absence everybody connected with the organization had "carried-on" in their usual efficient and loyal manner.

During his absence the editorial page has been handled by Associate Editor D. H. Hill, Jr., and we appreciate the many kind things that have been said about his editorials.

Among others we received the following from F. Gordon Cobb of Lancaster, S. C.

Lancaster, S. C.  
July 7, 1927.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

After reading the editorials in the Bulletin for the past few weeks I feel as though I should write you and let you know that I am confident the average Bulletin reader would hardly realize that you were in Europe unless he had been told or saw an account of same.

It has always been my ambition to have an organization which would function in my absence and I wish to congratulate you on having what is apparently such an organization.

I am looking forward with much pleasure to seeing you and hearing you tell of the many interesting things you saw on your trip.

With kind personal regards,

Yours very truly,

F. GORDON COBB.

The man who can never leave his business because he has not the executive ability to build up an organization that will function in his absence, has failed in one of the great functions of life.

We knew that every one connected with the Southern Textile Bulletin would attend to their duties just as well when we were away and we are much pleased to step back into harness with everything in good order.

The sketches of our trip were delayed in reaching our office and although we are home, they will run for several weeks.

## Carded Yarn Group Making Progress

THE Carded Yarn Spinners Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute is undertaking its work in a serious and thoughtful way that augurs well for the success of the movement to bring about better conditions among these spinners. We were impressed by that fact at the meeting which the group held in Charlotte last week. We were impressed also, with the fact that the Institute's program is being undertaken along lines that can be turned to very practical account for the benefit of the mills.

The meeting was devoted chiefly to three matters that are receiving the immediate attention of the Carded Yarn Group. These are the Code of Carded Yarn Practices, the collection and distribution of statistics and more uniform cost principles. Each of these questions, we believe, is of far greater significance than is generally believed by spin-

ners who have not familiarized themselves with them.

The Code of Trade Practices, which was recently drafted by committees from the Institute and the Yarn Merchants Association, sets forth certain sound principles, the acceptance of which can be regarded by both yarn producers and distributors as the most constructive step that has ever been taken toward the elimination of certain trade abuses which have handicapped both spinners and selling agencies. The Code offers the yarn trade an opportunity for co-operation between buyer and seller that can materially benefit both.

In urging all carded yarn spinners to subscribe to the soundness of the Code, one of the leading spinners in the South has this to say:

The carded yarn industry has for many years been at the mercy of speculators.

Adoption of Code of Sound Trade Practices by majority of mills will inevitably have effect of curbing speculative element to a point where they will no longer be a factor in our business.

This will have the effect of stabilizing business and should result in fairer manufacturing margins not only through elimination of speculative element but because under new selling plan agents will be stimulated to work intensively at all times in mills' interest.

It need not be added that they have no such incentive under the present merchandising methods. Right here it is only fair to add that the existing troubles cannot be laid wholly at the yarn merchant's door. We must admit that the mills themselves are largely to blame and we ought to congratulate ourselves that so many of the high grade sound thinking commission merchants are now willing to join with us to correct these abuses.

Adoption of the code will tend to give mills more confidence in each other because they will all be selling under the same conditions. Likewise it will give increased confidence to legitimate selling houses as regards each other as well as the spinners. Will also put a stop to the vicious and unbusinesslike practice of paying a commission to buyers of yarn or of the splitting of commissions, which is merely another form of vicious and unbusinesslike price cutting.

Strict adherence to the Code of Sound Trade Practices will also benefit the ultimate consumer because it will give him confidence in prices quoted, for after all it must be remembered that what the consumer is seeking is not so much a cheap price as a desire to feel that he is buying yarn at dependable prices and on the same basis as his competitors.

The matter of statistics is certainly one of vital concern to every manufacturer. Adequate statistics can give each spinner a true picture of market conditions and the relation of his operations to those of other producers. In the past, spinners have had no information whatever on yarn production, stocks and unfilled orders, yet their operations are primarily affected by all of these factors.

The question of more uniform cost accounting principles involves the fundamental truth that all manufacturers need the most accurate and complete information possible as to their production costs. This matter of costs is equally as important as the other two questions that the Institute is now studying.

No thinking man can regard the Cotton-Textile Institute as a panacea

for all of the ills that beset the textile industry. That would be looking beyond the purpose and intent of its founders. The Institute, can and will however, with the full co-operation and support of its membership, succeed in providing means through which the mills can produce and distribute their products upon a much more intelligent basis than has hitherto been possible.

Spinners who refuse to become actively interested in the work of the Institute are slackers in their duty to themselves and their fellow manufacturers who believe that the carded yarn industry has too long been a drifting derelict on the textile seas.

## Harry B. Jennings

THE sudden death of Harry B. Jennings, president of the Union-Buffalo Mills, removed one of the ablest and most admired cotton manufacturers in the South.

We had long enjoyed a close personal friendship with him and experienced a deep sense of personal loss at his passing.

Mr. Jennings was one of the youngest of mill executives of the South, but at the same time one of the most capable and successful. We believe that much of his success was due to a rare combination of technical knowledge and executive ability. To these he added great energy and a mastery of detail that gave him a place in the industry that has seldom been attained by a man of his age.

Mr. Jennings early displayed the qualities which made him one of the outstanding figures among Southern mill men. He became executive head of the Fairmont Mills while still in his early twenties and at the time of becoming president of the Union-Buffalo Mills was credited with being the youngest mill executive in the South.

The textile industry needs men of the type of Harry Jennings and suffered a distinct loss at his death.

## Cotton Bagging For Cotton Bales

WORD comes from Dean Thomas Nelson, head of the Textile School of N. C. State College, that the school has successfully completed experiments to produce a cotton fabric as a substitute for jute bagging on cotton bales. The work was done at the request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Details of this cloth construction have not been made public. The production of a suitable fabric for the purpose opens a field for much greater cotton consumption provided it can be marketed on a basis to compete with jute. Granting that such a fabric has been made available, the next step must be a tariff that will give protection against the billion yards of jute imported annually into this country.

Cotton bags for cotton bales would mean a great deal to both cotton farmers and cotton mills and we hope to see the time come when cotton will be the standard covering.



## Personal News

C. M. Coleman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

J. S. Steelman has been promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Thomas E. Nief has been promoted from oiler in the card room to section hand at the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

J. H. Clark and not J. H. Plonk is now overseer of spinning and winding at the Globe Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

J. C. Farris, from Clover, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Globe Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

B. R. Burnham, formerly superintendent of the Whitney Mills, but now with Borne, Scrymser Co., has gone on a two weeks trip to Canada.

James W. Skipper has been transferred from overseer spinning to overseer finishing at the Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.

V. M. Johnson, from Gaffney, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

J. H. Fagan has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Meyers Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Osceola Mills, of the same place.

A. Bowland has been promoted from manufacturing superintendent to general superintendent of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Herbert P. Hinckley, mechanical engineer of Borne, Scrymser & Co., has returned to Charlotte after a visit to his home in Mamoroneck, N. Y.

E. T. Moon has resigned as second hand in spooling and warping at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., to become overseer spinning at the Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.

D. D. McAllister has resigned as designer at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Gainesville, Ga.

D. Laten, who has been temporarily in charge of the weaving at the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C., has returned to his former position as overseer of finishing at the French Broad Mills, Asheville, N. C.

H. L. Siever, of Borne, Scrymser Co., has returned to Charlotte after three months in England where he aided in introducing the Breton Mineral oil spraying process in a number of mills in Manchester. He reports that the adoption of this system in making rapid headway among English mills.

N. F. Canupp has become overseer of night weaving at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

W. L. Dawkins has resigned as second hand in twisting at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Hampshire Mills, Clover, S. C.

P. A. Smith, formerly superintendent of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C., is now manufacturing superintendent instead of General superintendent of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., as recently reported.

R. T. Grant, Southern manager of the United Chemical Products Corp., who has been ill for some time and who recently underwent an operation, has sufficiently recovered to be able to return to his office in Charlotte. He hopes to be able to travel his territory within a short time.

Jos. H. Bennis, vice-president of the New York and New Jersey Lubricant Company is visiting the British branch in Manchester, Eng. He will also make an extended trip to the agents of the company in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. The company reports a steadily growing business in non-fluid oil in the textile mills in these countries.

### Mebanes Sell Interest in Republic Mills

At the moment of going to press, word was received from New York that Robert S. Mebane and Hal B. Mebane had sold their interest in the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C. It was further stated that they would relinquish the management of the mill. Robert S. Mebane has been president and Hal B. Mebane, vice-president and treasurer.

A statement from the Mebanes said that they had turned over the mill management to the Duke Power Company, owners of the majority of the stock in the Republic Mills.

Norman Cocke has been elected president of the company, E. C. Marshall, vice-president and F. E. Vantine, treasurer. These officers, together with W. S. Lee and Forrest Hyde, have been added to the board of directors. Messrs. Cocke, Marshall and Lee are all representatives of the Duke interests.

The statement gave no information as to the purchasers of the stock.

The Republic Mills, operating two plants at Great Falls have a capital of \$3,000,000 and an equipment of 58,848 spindles and 3,320 looms. Mill No. 1 produces print cloths and Mill No. 2 silk and cotton fancies.

The mills, which are among the best known in the South, were established by the Mebanes and the late J. B. Duke.

## Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types Of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind  
Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

THE  
DANA S.  
**COURTNEY**  
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.

A. B. CARTER, Southern Agt, Gastonia, N. C.

REDUCES FIRE HAZARD

## ALBANY GREASE



BALANCED TO  
TEXTILE MACHINERY  
REQUIREMENTS

Maximum acceleration, smoother and continuous operation are gained by lubricating your machinery with Albany Grease. Never drips on floor or fabric.

Always look for the Albany Grease Trade Mark—refuse substitutes.

Your dealer can supply you. If not, write us.

ADAM COOK'S SONS  
Inc.

6 Varlick Street  
New York



SERVING TEXTILE PLANTS FOR 59 YEARS

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Pulaski, Va.**—The town of Pulaski has completed arrangements with Dobson Miller Company, for establishing a hosiery mill here.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Howard Company, of Philadelphia, is considering plans for establishing a hosiery mill here or at Mebane.

**Lockhart, Texas.**—Judge M. C. Flower is chairman of a committee that is negotiating with a New England textile mill for the removal of its plant to this place.

**Kings Mountain, N. C.**—It is understood that the Neisler Mills, Inc., which were recently incorporated with a capital of \$1,250,000 by C. E. Neisler and C. E. Neisler, Jr., will be a consolidation of several mills which the Neislers operate here. The mills include the Pauline Mills, Gagrace Mills and Patricia Mills.

**Selma, Ala.**—The improvements now being contemplated by the Selma plant of the California Cotton Mills include the installation of additional opening equipment, including bale breakers, vertical openers and cleaning trunks, and 20 new spinning and 10 new twisting frames.

**Rockmart, Ga.**—It is reported here that Walter C. Darrow, of London, Eng., will move a cotton mill which he owns from England to this place, a site having been purchased here for the purpose. Construction work is expected to start early in the year.

**Fort Mill, S. C.**—Captain Elliott White Springs, of Fort Mill, has been made treasurer of the Fort Manufacturing Company, succeeding his father, Col. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., recently resigned, and E. L. Skipper, of Cheraw, S. C., who has been superintendent of the Cheraw Cotton Mills since 1920, has been elected general superintendent of the company. George Fish, who has been vice-president for several years, will remain in that position.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Southern Webbing Company, which was organized three years ago by L. W. Joyce, of New York City, associated with Greensboro interests, has announced an expansion plan of two years that will ultimately treble the present capacity of a quarter of a million yards per month of elastic webbing for overall and garter manufacturers.

The present plant is housed in a building on Carolina street, occupied under a lease. The company has several site under consideration here, and will probably purchase one of them in the next few days. The first unit of the plant will be built this year, and the other two units will be constructed and equipped during the two remaining years before the present lease expires.

**Burlington, N. C.**—It is likely that a new hosiery mill will be established here by the Viatex Mills, of 111 W. Huntington street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Carolina Silk Mills have let contract for 50 houses in the mill village. The mill and village are expected to be completed in October.

**Mebane, N. C.**—J. P. Moore is interested in building a new hosiery mill here.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The Columbia plant of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mill, will install around 28,000 additional spindles. Complementary equipment will also be placed in the mill at the same time.

**Valdosta, Ga.**—Machinery being installed to replace old equipment at the Strickland Cotton Mills includes 33 Model E Draper looms, 10 cards, 10 speeders, 5 intermediate and new picker equipment.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The Appleton Manufacturing Company it is rumored will some time in the near future announce that they will enlarge their plant, and the village will have a large number of new residences erected to care for extra employees that will be needed.

**Sanford, N. C.**—The Sanford Cotton Mill Company is installing opening and cleaning machinery and will substitute 12 new small motors in place of two large motors.

The Sanford Cotton Mill has sufficient orders booked ahead that will keep it running well into September.

**Riverdale, Ala.**—Contract for the erection of the addition to the Riverdale plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company, will be let soon. The building will be 250x140 feet, 2 stories, brick steel and steel ash construction. Machinery from the present plant will be installed in the new building. Plans are by Robert and Co., engineers, Atlanta.

**Kinston, N. C.**—Properties of the bankrupt Kinston Knitting Company will be sold at the courthouse here July 19. The Farmers and Merchants Bank and Leo H. Harvey, receivers, will conduct the sale. One of the largest knitting mills in the eastern part of the State and thirteen acres of land, containing tenement houses and other buildings, are listed to go under the hammer. Some of the buildings are free from liens.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—Two of the big cotton mills of Huntsville are closed for several days, to allow employees a midsummer rest and to overhaul machinery and give their plants a general clean-up, one of them extending the time to two weeks. The Dallas Mills is closed for two weeks and the Merrimack for one week. Other textile plants in this district took only one day for the Fourth, and resumed operations Tuesday morning.

**Easley, S. C.**—Plans for the construction of sixty new houses at the Easley Mill have been announced. The company has just finished repainting all of the houses in the village. The painting was done by

## THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

100 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK

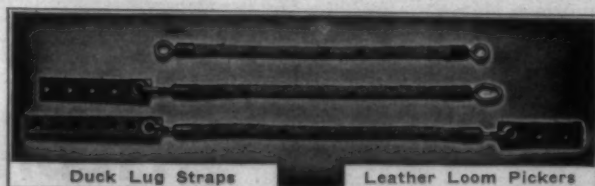
## FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-69 Leonard St.

New York

## DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.



E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO., Danielson, Conn. Southern Factory Branch, Charlotte, N. C. Established 1869

**ACME**  
SALES COMPANY

**CARDED-COMBED-MERCERIZED COTTON YARNS**

ALL COUNTS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE  
KNITTING-WEAVING-CONVERTING TRADE

REPRESENTING  
**CONTROLLED MANUFACTURE**  
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Members American Society Landscape Architects

## E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth St.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

101 Marietta Bldg.  
ATLANTA, GA.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

Town Planning and Mill Villages --  
Real Estate Subdivision and Re-  
sorts  
Country Clubs and Golf Courses  
Private Estate and Home Grounds  
Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries

Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Designs, Grading, Planting  
and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape and  
Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South



the new spraying system, similar to that used in automobile painting and the work was done in record time. The Easley Mill village is now one of the most attractive in the State. The painting outfit moved from here to the Easley Mills at Liberty which are also owned by the Woodside interests.

The new houses will be of the bungalow type and modern in every respect, being equipped with lights, water and sewerage. They will all be located within the town limits of Easley. L. A. Rogers will be in charge of the construction work.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—National Yarn & Processing Co. will enter the single yarn field as soon as additional machinery now being installed is placed in operation, according to official announcement. The company is now winding up improvement program at its plant in Rossville, which calls for an expenditure of about \$85,000.

Main features of the program includes a warehouse already completed, in the installation of a Smith skein mercerizing machine, a skein dyeing machine, and erection of a new office building at the plant.

The new machinery, a part of which is already in operation and the balance of which will be in operation in about 10 days, will increase the capacity of the plant about 1,500 pounds of yarn a week.

Single-ply yarn is extensively used with silk and rayon.

### Control of Judson Mills Sold To Deering, Milliken & Co.

Greenville, S. C.—Controlling interest in the Judson Mills, operating two plants here and one at Lowell, N. C., has been sold to Deering, Milliken & Co., of New York. The price paid was \$148 per share.

All other holders of common stock will be given a chance to sell their shares at the same price, ex-dividend which was paid out on July 1, it was stated by B. E. Geer, president and treasurer of the mill.

Judson Mills have a common stock capitalization of \$2,500,000 and \$860,000 of first preferred stock and \$1,000,000 of second preferred stock.

Judson Mill No. 1, the mother plant, is one of the South's most widely known textile plants. Its production consists of fancy goods. Mill No. 2 was opened here about two years ago, devoted largely to the manufacture of rayon products.

Management of the mills will not be changed. B. E. Geer will continue as president and secretary; Brown Mahon as vice president; W. C. Bobo as business manager and John Tidwell as superintendent.

The three mills have a total of 52,864 spindles and 2,766 looms. The two local plants employ about 1,500 people.

The following letter was sent out

#### WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL Co., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

to common stock holders in the mill by Mr. Geer:

"To the Common Stockholders of Judson Mills:—The Deering, Milliken Corporation, G. H. Milliken, President, has acquired sufficient Judson Mills common stock to carry control at the price of \$148.00 per share ex-dividend which went to the stockholders on July 1st. It was understood that the same offer, namely \$148.00 per share, would be made to all holders of Judson Mills common stock and the undersigned is authorized by the president of the Deering, Milliken Corporation to notify the other stockholders to this

effect. Every stockholder will have the right to tender all or any part of his stock. This offer will remain good through July.

The Deering, Milliken Corporation requested that they be advised not later than August 1st the wishes of those stockholders who may desire to sell all or part of their stock. The stock will be paid for in cash on August 8th through the Commercial Trust Co., of Jersey City, N. J. Those wishing to sell should notify the undersigned or Mr. G. H. Milliken, president, the Deering, Milliken Corporation, No. 79 Leonard St., New York City.

Certificates of common stock tendered should be properly endorsed with signatures guaranteed by a bank or by a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Also both Federal and South Carolina stock transfer stamps should be affixed, for each share of stock 2c Federal and 4c South Carolina stamps. The stock should be sent with a sight draft to the Commercial Trust Co., No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., so as to reach that institution not later than August 8th.

The writer takes this occasion to thank all of the stockholders of Judson Mills for their kindly co-operation since he took charge of the corporation in September 1913 and is pleased to add that while he has already disposed of most of his holdings of Judson common stock, he under an agreement, will be continued in charge of the property as during the past several years. Any stockholder who may wish to retain all or part of his or her holdings may confidently expect that the Corporation will be managed, as heretofore, in the interest of all the stockholders.

### Cost Accounting Meeting Postponed

The Cost Accounting Meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which was to have been held in Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, July 16, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the death of H. B. Jennings, cost captain of the Narrow Sheetings Group of the Institute. Announcement that the meeting had been postponed was received from the headquarters of the Institute on Tuesday.

It is expected that a new date for the meeting will be decided upon by the Institute as early as is practicable. The meeting is being arranged in accordance with the work now being done by the Institute looking toward better methods of cost accounting for the mills. It is planned that committees from the several Groups of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in collaboration with George W. Duncan, cost engineer of the Institute, work out more uniform cost principles which are to be submitted to the mills for their voluntary acceptance.

## LA SOIE DE CHATILLON

Soc. An. Italiana—Capital 200,000,000 Lires—Milan, Italy

### RAYON (Viscose)

DAILY OUTPUT 50,000 lbs.

"SERIS"  
Artificial Schappe

"CHATILAINE"  
Artificial Wool

ARTIFICIAL STRAW

ARTIFICIAL HORSEHAIR

SOLE SELLING AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS U. S. A.

### ASIAM, Inc.

59 Pearl St., New York City

Whitehall 8572-8389

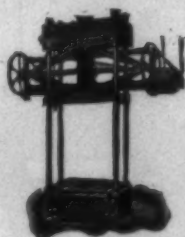
John L. Davidson, Southern Representative

### CHAS. H. STONE

### DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Over Twenty-two Years Experience



Established 1872

## BALING PRESS

FOR CLOTH OR YARN

Size—to suit your needs.

Power—50 to 500 tons.

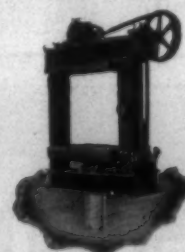
Also Hydraulic Presses and Pumps

Let us send you our Catalogue.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.

367 W. Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.



## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Rockford, Ill., U.S.A.

Framingham, Mass.

Greenville, S.C.

Knotters

Warp Tying Machines

Warp Drawing Machines

Automatic Spoolers

High Speed Warpers

## Reliable Humidifying Devices

Since 1888

### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

Atlanta  
Georgia

Boston  
Massachusetts

Charlotte  
North Carolina

Greenville  
South Carolina

## FABREEKA

The Standard Textile Belting  
USED throughout the Industry

### BECAUSE

It is waterproof

It has long life

It gives increased production

It costs less

### ASK US

J. Russell McElwee Manager

Z. V. McClure Representative

Ralph Morrison Representative

Robert M. Roberts Representative

Fabreeka Belting Co.

Southern Headquarters, ROCK HILL, S. C.

## Textile Graduates and Textile Associations

L. R. Gilbert, recently elected president of the Southern Textile Association, is the third alumnus of the Textile School of North Carolina State College to hold this position. His predecessors were: A. M. Dixon, president of Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and John W. Clark, president of Randolph Mills of Franklinville, N. C.

Carl R. Harris, assistant superintendent of Inman Mills of Inman, S. C. and C. M. Black, superintendent of Borden Manufacturing Co., of Goldsboro, N. C., are other alumni of the State College Textile School who have been prominent in the work of the Southern Textile Association. Mr. Harris was recently elected vice president in recognition of his excellent work as chairman of the Spinners' Section. Mr. Black rendered valuable service as chairman of the Eastern North Carolina Spinner's Section.

With so many textile alumni playing important part in the work, it is interesting to note that Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the textile Southern Textile Association.

school, was a charter member of the W. D. Briggs, president of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., who was recently elected third vice-president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association is another alumnus of N. C. State College.

## Cotton Bagging For Cotton Bales

Raleigh, N. C.—Experiments in the production of a cotton fabric to be substituted for burlap for wrapping bales of cotton and other uses has just been completed at the State College Textile School, Raleigh. This work was done at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture as part of their research and service program to find new uses for cotton.

The experiments have been successful, according to Dr. Thomas Nelson, dean of the textile school.

One billion yards of burlap is annually imported by the United States from India, according to figures issued by the government. It is estimated that the substitution of cotton for the jute products now

used in the United States and the other possible new uses that may be taken advantage of as a result of the research activities of the Department of Agriculture and the textile schools will increase the consumption of cotton about 2,000,000 bales a year.

## To Help Both Farmers and Mills.

Commenting on the question of replacing jute fabrics with cotton, Dean Nelson says:

"Considerable interest has been shown both by the farmers and the textile manufacturers in the research just completed, as the successful outcome of this project is expected to bring prosperity both to the farmers and to the textile industry. Two hundred and fifty farm women, who have been taking a short course at State College during the past week, visited the textile school Friday and showed much interest in the economic possibilities of this new use of cotton.

"The adoption of the cotton bagging for cotton bales and the substitution of cotton for jute in the manufacture of cord, twine, bags of different kinds will enable the farmer to find an outlet for his low grade cottons and the new market will

tend to offset recent depressing effects. As for the mills, the diversion of a large number of spindles and operatives to the new field will tend to lessen the pressure, especially among those making the coarser grades.

## Affects Weight of Bale.

"The substitution of cotton for jute bagging will affect the weight of cotton, as cotton is sold on gross rather than net weight. The burlap bagging on a bale of cotton weighs about nine pounds more than the seven yards of cotton fabric necessary to cover the bale. The use of cotton for this purpose would mean a loss to the farmer and a corresponding saving to the trade, unless the present system of buying is changed.

"The cotton trade as a whole, however, is said to be strongly in favor of net weight. This method is now used almost exclusively in Europe and it is being urged for this country. As long ago as 1912 Dr. Thomas Nelson of State College made a study of this matter and recommended the net weight method of calculation, just like freight, ginning cost, and other expenses.

"Another aspect of this replacing

INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING

## Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery  
WORCHESTER, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING

RUGGED CONSTRUCTION

# "COLUMBUS TAPE"

GEORGIA WEBBING & TAPE CO.

SERVICEABLE

COLUMBUS, GA.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

## LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS  
SPOOLS  
SHUTTLES  
SKEWERS  
ROLLS, ETC.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

## THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

## AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Our Automatic Shuttles are giving Perfect Satisfaction in Leading Mills throughout the country on all classes of work.



of cotton for burlap is the tariff situation. A bill was introduced into the last Congress and supported by many Southern democrats to put a high tariff on jute and hemp products. The movement to secure such a tariff is expected to be brought up again in the next Congress as part of the legislation designed to remedy the farmer's troubles."

### Begin Study of Cotton Use

The Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, in Washington are to begin work at once in their study of ways and means to increase the use of cotton products, both departments having received an appropriation of \$25,000 each from the last Congress to be used for this purpose. The work will be carried out in co-operation with the Cotton-Textile Institute, through its New Uses Section.

The whole program is in charge of

a committee comprising George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Arthur W. Palmer, chief of the Division of Cotton Marketing of the Department of Agriculture; and Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Home Economics will work with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Economics in the Department of Agriculture's activities, and the Bureau of Standards will work with the Textile Division in the share undertaken by the Department of Commerce.

Following a conference in New York two weeks ago, attended by representatives of the two departments and of the institute, a program has been laid out which will avoid duplication of effort and which promise to result in more exact information as to the present uses of cotton, the possibility of increasing such uses, and the extension of cotton into new fields, than ever before has been gathered.

Growers and dealers in the raw staple, and manufacturers, distributors and consumers of the finished products should know more about cotton when these studies are completed than anyone knows now. Efforts will be made, for instance, to go far beyond Census Bureau figures, and to secure quantity figures on consumption of cotton products in various individual lines such as the automobile industry, the shoe industry, etc.

The three primary agencies concerned in the study will exchange information constantly, and all data are to be available for the use of each.

Ernest C. Morse has been placed in charge of the New Uses for Cotton section of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Mr. Pickard has designated a special staff of eight for this work, designated the New Uses for Cotton

section of the Textile Division. It began functioning Tuesday. This section is composed of Robert Sklar, transferred from the regular position of raw cotton specialist; E. H. Omohundro, recently in charge of statistics and research for George H. McFadden & Bros.; James G. Lockwood, who comes to the division from the Cotton Finished Goods Trade; Herbert T. Erhman, a materials engineer of wide experience; Edgar C. Crossby, for some years superintendent and production manager of New Bedford Mills.

Direct supervision of the work in the Department of Agriculture, under Mr. Palmer, will be in charge of Dr. B. Youngblood, director of the experiment station Texas A. & M. College, who for the last year has been lent to the department to have charge of its cotton research work, of which the special study is an extension. Dr. Youngblood will be assisted by Dr. H. B. Killough, of Brown University.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

L. J. CASTLE, Charlotte, N. C.

**SPINNA GALE**  
*for better Spinning*  
 COVER TOP ROLLS WITH  
**SPINNA GALE**  
**A.C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. BOSTON, MASS.**



Plant of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

### For Rayon Knitwear:

## ART SILK SOFTENER

To give softness, silky hand, better penetration and more even dyeing.

## WOLFCO SOLVENT

For scouring rayon; removes winding oils effectively.

### For Hosiery:

## BOIL-OFF OIL

To degum, clean up and increase lustre.

## MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

For the best results in dyeing and finishing.



# JACQUES WOLF & Co.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS

PASSAIC, N. J.

Pacific and Mid-West Representatives

THE CIBA CO., INC.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

## The Fine Points of Carding

(Continued from Page 20)

Set doffer to cylinder .007; comb to doffer .017. I set at this point further off, for it tends to knock out the heavy impurities better than close setting. Set stripper comb to .017. Watch your top flats. Do not allow them to drag on your front or back plate. This will ruin the knee of the wire.

Keep all the doffer combs setting level. You will find it will help you to get more uniform carding and more even numbers. Also, it is very wise that the coiler heads are kept in good shape. Can tables, level and plumb, so the card sliver will not bulge out before the can get full, which will strain your card sliver.

As for grinding, I don't think it very wise in grinding a card so heavy. Keep good emery on your rollers to put a good point on the wire, free from hooks. As for the time a card should run between grinding, using good middling cotton, and not carding more than 100 to 125 pounds in ten hours, they will go around thirty days with the proper care.

If you are carding around 175 pounds with same grade of cotton, your cards need grinding more often, say every three weeks. It is the grinder's duty to clean out the card inside of arch, before grinding. After grinding, oil all working parts before starting the card.

Never allow the card fronts to be fanned off, as you get the dirt off the doffer bonnet in the web. Do not run your cans too full, as this will strain your card sliver. Clean the card fronts, four times a day.

X. Y. Z.

## Number Forty-two

An understanding of the objects of the carding process is essential to a determination of the fine points of carding. It is necessary to know what one is "driving at" in order to get at the best practical means of "getting there."

The main use of the card is as a cleaning and straightening agent. Dirt, motes, leaf, short fibre and any other foreign matter must be removed. The fibres must be straightened out so that there are no tangles left. A secondary use of the card is to put the cotton in such form that it can be efficiently handled by the next process.

The cleaning is done in three places on a card: The mote knife, the screens and the clothing of the flats, cylinder and doffer. On being fed under the feed roll the cotton is taken on the licker-in by a combing action and is started on its way to be deposited on the cylinder. The licker-in revolves so fast that the cotton is slung against the licker-in screen and mote knives by centrifugal force. The screen being perforated allows the short fibres to escape through the holes. The motes, trash and dirt being much heavier than the cotton fibres is acted upon with more force and consequently hits the mote knives so hard that they too, are deflected into the mote and fly chamber. This leaves only the good fibre to be deposited on the cylinder.

The above described process is what we strive for, but there are often conditions which cut down the efficiency of the licker-in. For instance the licker-in must be sharp and the teeth should all be the same height. Uneven, damaged, or dull teeth cannot, in revolving, come the same distance from the feed plates at all points. This means that, at the points at which the teeth are missing or low, the cotton will accumulate until a high tooth comes along and snatches it off in a lump. The result of this is seen in the web in the form of "flakes." The same result will occur when the feed plate is too far off from the licker-in, .010 is a very good setting on ordinary work with .007 permissible on a very light lap.

The licker-in should be run fast enough to work on the lap efficiently, but excessive speed may break some of the fibres and thus lower the breaking strength. Around 400 is, in my opinion, a very good speed but faster is permissible.

The licker-in screen should be set according to the kind of cotton used and how much fly is desired. ¼-inch at the lip from the licker-in should bring an abundance of fly. On good cotton, of course, this would be too far off. 3-16-inch and ½-inch are the more usual settings. A good rule to follow is to keep setting the licker-in screen off until good cotton is being taken out and then move it back up a trifle.

The mote knives should receive the most careful attention. By all means they should be straight. A bowed mote knife cannot be set so that more than two points are close enough to the licker-in to do good work. They should be set to .010 and it is sometimes advisable to set the top knife to .012. Care should be taken to set to the high places on the licker-in so as not to injure either the licker-in or the knives. The usual method of "feeling" the knife while the licker-in is in motion is a very good way to test for too tight a setting.

The knife should be sharp by all means as it will not deflect the motes as readily if it is dull.

The angle of the knife is highly important and should be determined according to how much it is desired to take out.

The cotton fibre is now deposited on the cylinder in a fine smooth web. The smoothness and fineness of this web depends to a large extent on the setting of the licker-in to the cylinder. Too close a setting causes facing of clothing and too loose setting causes work which appears lumpy, cloudy, etc., .007 is a very good setting at this point.

The rapidly revolving cylinder carries the fibre around under the flats. The efficiency of the flats and cylinder depends greatly on the clothing



being sharp and even. These conditions in turn, of course, depend largely on the clothing being ground properly and being stretched on tightly. It is needless to more than mention that the clothing must not be retained after being ground down until it has little more than the knee left. Providing even that both flats and cylinder are sharp, good work does not necessarily follow unless the settings are correct. A setting of .009 on ordinary work where the floor is solid, is good; .007 may be used on very light work when there is no vibration. On jobs where the floor is very bad, looser settings may have to be resorted to, but are undesirable. The closer a flat can be set without facing the better work may be expected because the teeth of the flat and cylinder clothing get better action in on the fibre, combing all tangles out and absorbing the short fibres and trash in the form of strippings. The amount of short fibres removed may radically be changed by changing the settings of the bottom screen. Since the screen is a device for regulating air drafts, it is essential that it be clean, smooth, and undamaged. A bowed screen will throw out good cotton. One word of warning about setting a screen too close at the doffer; a too close setting is productive of frequent chokes under the doffer which damage the web considerably.

The front knife plate and back plate have considerable effect on the air drafts and setting them off will cause more strippings. The back plate should be set to .022. Some carders advocate setting the bottom of this plate .002 further off than the top. This would make a setting of .022 at the top and .024 at the bottom. I would not consider this a bad practice. The front plate should be set .022.

Clean flats are necessary to good carding, hence the flat comb should be set tolerably close—.022 to .040. Setting too close will of course injure both flats and the comb.

After leaving the cylinder the fibres are doffed on the doffer. The doffer should be set .007 from the cylinder. The clothing on the doffer should be all that has already been said of the cylinder. A hole in the clothing on the doffer will make a hole in the web the same size.

The doffer comb should be set to a .012 or .017 according to whether the carder desires to load the doffer with hulls and short fibre or let them go into the work. The angle of the comb may be used to advantage in regulating the tension between the calender rolls and the doffer. The comb should always run fast enough to clean off the doffer. Too high a doffer speed with a slow comb will be prolific of waste in ends down.

Trumpets leading to the coiler head should be of uniform size to make even work.

This completes the discussion of cleaning, removing flyings, settings, etc. I will now pass to more general statements about the care of cards.

Grinding is the most important item. The frequency of grinding depends on the production of the card and the grade of cotton used. Naturally harsh, wiry cotton will dull the points on the clothing quickly. The conditions always dictate the frequency, but ordinarily the following rules will "fill the bill." They are based on a 10 hour day. Cylinder and doffer every 20 days, flats every 40 days. Set backs every 60 days. Fine work may not require grinding as often and very heavy work will require even more frequent grinding than the above schedule.

As to stripping cards, heavy work will require 3 or 4 times a day, while light work can get along on 2. Care should be exercised not to put up the end after stripping until the sliver has regained its natural weight.

Static electricity constitutes one of the grave problems of the carder. Ends come down, webs refuse to be combed off the doffer, waste runs to alarming proportions. Live steam is employed at some mills and very effectively kills the electricity, but there is an evil in this method. If enough steam is turned in the room to kill the electricity, it will condense on the flat clothing which moves so slowly that rust will result.

The best thing that I have found to prevent static electricity is scientifically placing a small amount of mineral oil in the lap. This oil softens the cotton, prevents electricity, and almost eliminates dust.

It is useless for me to say that one should not card too heavy. The average carder has a certain number of cards to get a certain production through and he has to do it the best way he can. From 90 to 110 is a mighty good draft and even longer can be used. Over 150 would be rather extreme. More than 44 turns of the doffer is hard to make run properly. If it is a case of choosing between slow, heavy work and fast, light work, I would choose the slow work as it makes less waste. There is very little choice between them so far as quality is concerned.

I do not contend that these methods and settings are the only proper ones, but they are now in use and very good results are being obtained. I am passing them on in the hope that they may be of interest to some fellow carder.

CARDING STUDENT.

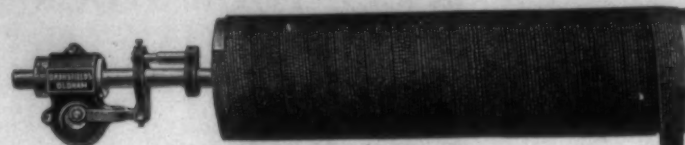
### Cotton Acreage 12.4% Less

Cotton in cultivation on July 1 totalled 42,683,000 acres or 12.4 per cent less than in cultivation on June 25 last year, the department of agriculture announced in its first estimate of this year's acreage.

Last year's first estimated acreage was 48,730,000 of which 47,087,000 acres were picked, producing 17,910,258 equivalent 500 pound bales.

This year's acreage in cultivation on July 1 by States follows

Virginia 73,000; North Carolina 1,614,000; South Carolina 2,500,000; Georgia 3,622,000; Florida 70,000; Missouri 307,000; Tennessee 945,000; Alabama 3,329,000; Mississippi 3,390,000; Louisiana 1,656,000; Texas 17,035,000; Oklahoma 4,168,000; Arkansas 3,287,000; New Mexico 106,000; Arizona 140,000; California 128,000. All other States 24,000.



## DRONSFIELD'S PATENT, "ATLAS BRAND" EMERY FILLETING

"The New Flexible"

"Needs no 'Damping'"

Stocks in  
Boston, Mass.,  
and the South

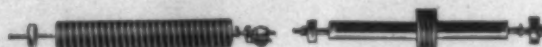


The Standard  
Card-Grinding  
Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like

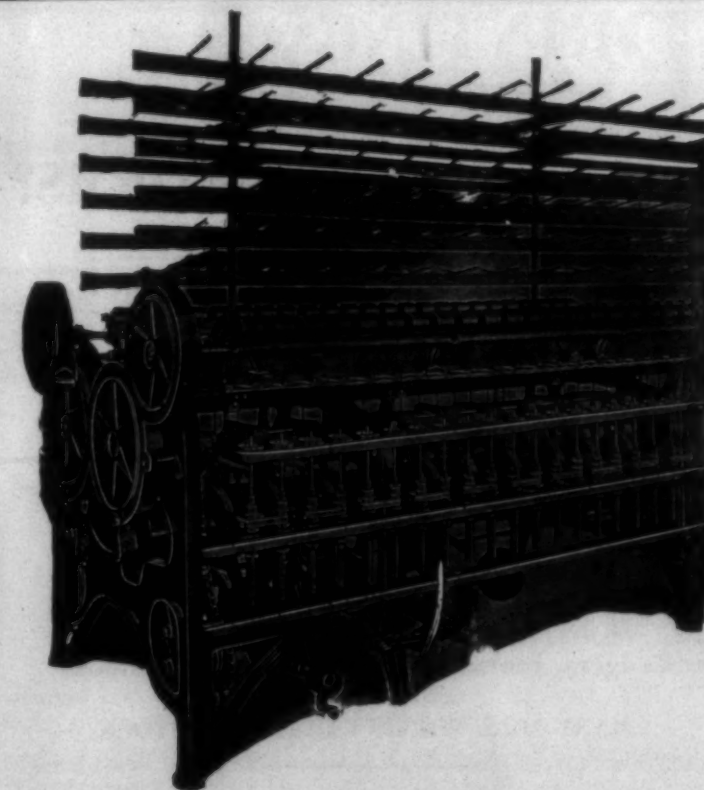
The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS



Supplied by the  
Principal Supply  
Houses

or  
DRONSFIELD'S  
SALES AGENCY

232 Summer Street  
BOSTON, MASS.  
LEIGH & BUTLER,  
Managing Agents



Save 50 per cent. operative power

Produce more even yarn

TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R.I.

**LET US CARRY YOUR STOCK**

No Loss of Production on  
**BELTING--PICKERS--STRAPPING**  
 All made exactly to your order.  
 We will show you how to save money on all your old Belting.  
 Consult us before buying new.

Dealers in

SHEEP and CALF-SKINS  
 ROLLER CLOTH--BELT AND ROLLER CEMENT  
 COMBER and DRAWING-VARNISH

Carolina Agents for

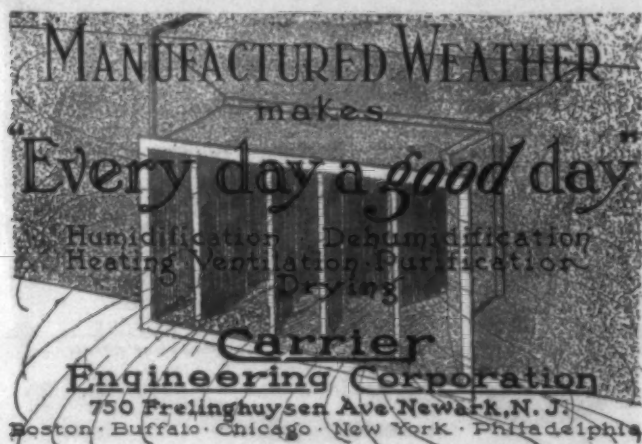
**American Bobbin Co.**

**GREENVILLE BELTING COMPANY**

Phone 2218

Greenville, S. C.

*Let Us Quote on Sheep Skin Cots*



**MANUFACTURED WEATHER**  
*makes*  
**"Every day a good day"**  
 Humidification Dehumidification  
 Heating Ventilation Purification  
 Drying  
**Carrier**  
**Engineering Corporation**  
 750 Frelinghuysen Ave. Newark, N. J.  
 Boston · Buffalo · Chicago · New York · Philadelphia

# PRINTING?

## RULED FORMS?

### GET OUR QUOTATIONS

#### LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

**BILL HEADS      FACTORY FORMS**  
**STATEMENTS      INVOICES**  
**PAY ROLL ENVELOPES**

*Let us LITHOGRAPH your Letter Head*

#### LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

**Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books**

**MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK**

## WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

## Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
<b>-A-</b>		<b>-K-</b>	
Acme Sales Co. . . . .	24	Kaumagraph Co. . . . .	—
Akron Belting Co. . . . .	35	Keever Starch Co. . . . .	27
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. . . . .	6	A. Klipstein & Co. . . . .	—
Aluminum Co. of America . . . . .	—	<b>-L-</b>	
American Bobbin Co. . . . .	—	Ladew, Edward R. Co. . . . .	—
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd. . . . .	—	Lane, W. T. & Bros. . . . .	33
American Kron Scale Co. . . . .	—	Langley, W. H. & Co. . . . .	36
American Moistening Co. . . . .	25	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. . . . .	27
American Textile Banding Co. . . . .	—	Leslie, Evans & Co. . . . .	36
Amory, Browne & Co. . . . .	36	Lesser-Goldman Co. . . . .	36
Arabol Mfg. Co. . . . .	—	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. . . . .	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. . . . .	39	Lindley Nurseries, Inc. . . . .	20
Ashworth Bros. . . . .	42	Link-Belt Co. . . . .	13
Aslam, Inc. . . . .	25	Lowell Shuttle Co. . . . .	26
Associated Business Papers, Inc. . . . .	—	<b>-M-</b>	
Atlanta Brush Co. . . . .	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co. . . . .	37
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co. . . . .	34	Mathieson Alkali Works . . . . .	11
<b>-B-</b>		Mauney Steel Co. . . . .	—
Bahnson Co. . . . .	—	Marrow Machine Co. . . . .	38
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. . . . .	—	Mocasin Bushing Co. . . . .	—
Barber-Colman Co. . . . .	25	Moreland Sizing Co. . . . .	—
Bell, Geo. C. . . . .	—	Morse Chain Co. . . . .	43
Bond, Chas. Co. . . . .	—	<b>-N-</b>	
Borne, Scrymser Co. . . . .	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co. . . . .	—
Bosson & Lane . . . . .	—	National Ring Traveler Co. . . . .	37
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. . . . .	—	Newburger Cotton Co. . . . .	32
Briggs-Schaffner Co. . . . .	—	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. . . . .	—
Brown, David Co. . . . .	26	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. . . . .	19
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. . . . .	—	<b>-O-</b>	
<b>-C-</b>		Oakite Products, Inc. . . . .	—
Carrier Engineering Corp. . . . .	30	<b>-P-</b>	
Catlin & Co. . . . .	37	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. . . . .	34
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. . . . .	—	Parker, Walter L. Co. . . . .	36
Charlotte Manufacturing Co. . . . .	—	Parks-Cramer Co. . . . .	—
Chicago Belting Co. . . . .	—	Penick & Ford, Ltd. . . . .	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. . . . .	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. . . . .	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co. . . . .	23	Philadelphia Belting Co. . . . .	—
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. . . . .	—	Polk, R. L. & Co. . . . .	—
Adam Cook's Sons . . . . .	23	Powers Regulator Co. . . . .	—
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co. . . . .	—	<b>-R-</b>	
Corn Products Refining Co. . . . .	—	Reeves Brothers, Inc. . . . .	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co. . . . .	23	Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co. . . . .	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works . . . . .	—	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. . . . .	—
Crump, F. M. & Co. . . . .	36	Rice Dobby Chain Co. . . . .	35
Curran & Barry . . . . .	26	Rogers Fibre Co. . . . .	20
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. . . . .	—	Roy, B. S. & Son. . . . .	32
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. . . . .	—	<b>-S-</b>	
<b>-D-</b>		Saco-Lowell Shops . . . . .	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co. . . . .	—	Scott, Henry L. & Co. . . . .	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. . . . .	36	Seaboard Ry. . . . .	31
Denison Mfg. Co. . . . .	—	Sellers, Wm. & Co. . . . .	—
Diamond State Fibre Co. . . . .	38	Seydel, Woolley Co. . . . .	38
Dixie Mercerizing Co. . . . .	—	Shamow Shuttle Co. . . . .	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. . . . .	31	Sipp Machine Co. . . . .	—
Drake Corp. . . . .	4	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. . . . .	—
Draper, E. S. . . . .	24	Slaughter, G. G. . . . .	—
Draper Corp. . . . .	1	Sonneborn, L. Sons . . . . .	—
Dronsfeld Bros. . . . .	29	Sonoco Products . . . . .	—
Duke Power Co. . . . .	—	Southern Ry. . . . .	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. . . . .	25	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. . . . .	—
Duplan Silk Corp. . . . .	—	Southern Textile Banding Mill . . . . .	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. . . . .	9	Spaulding Fibre Co. . . . .	—
<b>-E-</b>		Spray Painting & Finishing Equip-ment Sales Co. . . . .	—
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. . . . .	44	Stafford Co. . . . .	44
Eaton, Paul B. . . . .	34	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. . . . .	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. . . . .	10	Stein, Hall & Co. . . . .	—
Economy Baler Co. . . . .	42	Stone, Chas. H. . . . .	25
Emmons Loom Harness Co. . . . .	31	Sydnor Pump & Well Co. . . . .	25
Entwistle, T. C. Co. . . . .	—	<b>-T-</b>	
<b>-F-</b>		Terrell Machine Co. . . . .	—
Fabreeka Belting Co. . . . .	25	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. . . . .	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. . . . .	—	Textile Mill Supply Co. . . . .	43
Farish Co. . . . .	24	Timken Roller Bearing Co. . . . .	—
Ferguson Gear Co. . . . .	—	Tolhurst Machine Works . . . . .	—
Flexible Steele Lacing Company . . . . .	—	Tripod Paint Co. . . . .	—
Ford, J. B. Co. . . . .	33	<b>-U-</b>	
Foster Machine Co. . . . .	—	United Chemical Products Co. . . . .	43
Franklin Process Co. . . . .	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. . . . .	15
<b>-G-</b>		U. S. Ring Traveler Co. . . . .	38
Greenville Belting Co. . . . .	30	Universal Winding Co. . . . .	38
Glidden Co. . . . .	12	<b>-V-</b>	
Garland Mfg. Co. . . . .	31	Victor Ring Traveler Co. . . . .	38
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc. . . . .	34	Fred'k Vietor & Achelis . . . . .	24
General Electric Co. . . . .	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. . . . .	39
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. . . . .	26	<b>-W-</b>	
Graton & Knight Co. . . . .	2	Washburn . . . . .	—
Greist Mfg. Co. . . . .	—	Watts, Ridley & Co. . . . .	—
<b>-H-</b>		Wellington, Sears & Co. . . . .	36
Hart Products Corp. . . . .	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. . . . .	—
H. & B. American Machine Co. . . . .	14	White, Fred H. . . . .	—
Hollingsworth, J. D. . . . .	37	Whitin Machine Works . . . . .	3
Houghton, E. F. & Co. . . . .	17	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. . . . .	34
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. . . . .	—	Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp. . . . .	—
Howard-Hickory Co. . . . .	—	Williams, J. H. Co. . . . .	21
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. . . . .	—	Wilts Veneer Co. . . . .	34
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. . . . .	5	Wolf, Jacques & Co. . . . .	28
<b>-I-</b>		Woods, T. B. Sons Co. . . . .	—
International Salt Co., Inc. . . . .	—	Woodward, Baldwin & Co. . . . .	36
<b>-J-</b>		Wilson, Wm. & York, Inc. . . . .	37
Jacobs, E. H. & Co. . . . .	24		
Johnson, Chas. B. . . . .	—		

## Make an Investment in Appearance

*Cheerful Grounds make Cheerful Workers*

**LINDLEY NURSERIES, Inc.**

Pomona, N. C.

*Nurserymen—Landscape Architects*



## Mill Profits—January to July

(Continued from Page 14)

Hartsville Cotton Mills	3 1/4 %	750,000 Com.
Hermitage Cotton Mills	4 %	150,000 Com.
Hermitage Cotton Mills	3 1/4 %	150,000 Pfd.
Inman Mills	3 1/4 %	600,000 Com.
Jackson Mills	4 %	345,500 Com.
Judson Mills	4 %	2,500,000 Com.
Judson Mills	1 3/4 % Q	1,887,000 Pfd.
Jennings Cotton Mills	4 % Q	300,000 Com.
Lancaster Cotton Mills	5 %	1,600,000 Com.
Lancaster Cotton Mills	3 1/4 %	600,000 Pfd.
Laurens Cotton Mills	4 %	1,050,000 Com.
Limestone Cotton Mills	5 %	500,000 Com.
Mills Mill	5 %	264,700 Com.
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	3 1/4 %	806,100 Pfd.
Martel Mills, Inc.	1 3/4 % Q	1,150,000 Pfd.
Mansfield Mills	2 % Q	1,100,000 Com.
Monarch Mills	3 1/4 %	300,000 Com.
Monarch Mills	3 1/4 %	1,000,000 Pfd.
Newberry Cotton Mills	4 %	1,000,000 Com.
Oakland Cotton Mills	3 1/4 %	510,000 Pfd.
Orr Cotton Mills	4 %	800,000 Com.
Orr Cotton Mills	3 1/4 %	800,000 Pfd.
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	5 %	2,000,000 Com.
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	3 1/4 %	2,000,000 Pfd.
Pelham Mills	4 %	200,000 Pfd.
Pickens Mills	2 % Q	750,000 Com.
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	4 %	1,600,000 Com.
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	1 1/2 % Q	2,000,000 Com.
Poinset Mills	3 %	474,000 Com.
Roanoke Mills Co.	3 3/4 %	500,000 1st Pfd.
Roanoke Mills Co.	4 %	629,000 2nd Pfd.
Riverside & Dan River Mills	2 1/4 % Q	7,500,000 Pfd.
Riverside & Dan River Mills	3 %	7,500,000 Pfd.
Riverside Mfg. Co.	3 %	1,000,000 Com.
Spartan Mills	4 %	2,000,000 Com.
Saxon Mills	3 %	900,000 Com.
Toxaway Mills	2 % Q	500,000 Com.
Victor-Monaghan Co.	1 3/4 % Q	872,600 Pfd.
Thomaston Cotton Mills	4 %	2,400,000 Pfd.
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	2 % Q	1,000,000 Com.
Wallace Mfg. Co.	1 1/4 % Q	450,000 Com.
Wallace Mfg. Co.	1 3/4 % Q	124,300 Pfd.
West Point Mfg. Co.	2 % Q	7,200,000 Com.
Williamston Mills	2 1/4 % Q	600,000 Com.
Winnshoro Mills	2 % Q	2,000,000 Com.
Winnshoro Mills	1 3/4 % Q	2,000,000 Pfd.
Wiscasset Mills	5 %	3,600,000 Com.
Woodruff Cotton Mills	4 %	787,800 Com.
Woodside Cotton Mills	4 %	1,763,000 Com.
Woodside Cotton Mills	3 1/4 %	2,263,000 Pfd.

Of the list above, Law & Co., says:

"We give above a compilation of semi-annual dividends of representative cotton mills of the South paid on or about July 1, 1927. This list is by no means comprehensive as it does not include dividends paid by many of the smaller mills nor of some of the larger companies whose stock is so closely held that the rate would not be of general interest. Also there are many companies whose dividend periods are at other dates than July 1.

## Exposition Space Going Fast

Greenville, S. C.—Application for space for the Eighth Southern Textile Exposition next year have been so numerous as to indicate clearly the over-selling of both Textile Hall and the new brick and steel addition, for which plans have been drawn by J. E. Sirrine & Co. The management is having difficulty in making the allotments for space, due to the necessity for providing for several large and complete machinery exhibits which will be seen.

Many exhibitors who have been on the second floor for several previous expositions must be allotted space elsewhere, but it is said they will be more than compensated by the large attendance which such a complete exposition is bound to attract. The management is confident that the show in October, 1928, while fifteen

months off, will eclipse in attendance both numerically and in quality any textile exposition ever held.

An effort will be made to obtain as visitors all who are interested in textiles and other industrial lines. A request is made of exhibitors not to make a general distribution of souvenirs or things that are likely to attract children and others who would not otherwise be concerned in the exhibits. Children under sixteen years of age, unless accompanied by parents, will not be admitted.

The steel building, which it is proposed to erect, will be in effect a part of the main building and will have an entrance and exit on an adjacent street, through which many visitors will enter. Its two main aisles will give entrance to the main building. The lower floor of the addition will be of brick and steel, and the upper floor will be of steel, the whole being fireproof.

# GARLAND

## LOOM PICKERS and

## LOOM HARNESSSES

GARLAND MFG CO.  
SACO, ME.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup



Send for samples to

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

Bristol, R. I.

## EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

## Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

## Low Round Trip Rates

to

Atlantic City, N. J., and  
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

via

## Seaboard Air Line Railway

Round trip fare Charlotte to Atlantic City, N. J., \$20.60, to  
Niagara Falls \$30.45.

Tickets will be on sale one day each week from June 21st to October 6th, and are limited 17 days from date of sale. Stop overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Call on nearest Seaboard ticket agent for dates of sale and other information or apply to

E. Eskridge, CA.  
Charlotte, N. C.

John T. West, DPA.  
Raleigh, N. C.



## B.S. Roy & Son Co.

Established 1868  
Worcester, Mass.

A Card Grinder, although a small unit in the mill, is one of the most important. If your stock is to be carded properly, your cards must be ground correctly. Your cards cannot be ground for efficient service if your grinders do not run absolutely true.

We have specialized in the manufacture of Card Grinding machinery sixty years, and maintain a thoroughly equipped repair department. Send in your grinders which are not running properly. We can prolong their usefulness at comparatively small cost.

E. M. Terryberry, Southern Agent

1126 Healey Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.

TEXTILE GRINDING MACHINERY

J. C. BROOKS,  
Chairman of the Board  
W. H. WILLEY,  
President



D. W. BROOKS,  
Vice-President  
NORMAN MONAGHAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### 4 and 30 Years Ago

Thirty-four years ago we made our first bid for customer confidence. Today, we are serving some of the world's largest spinners. May we quote you?

Capital \$1,000,000.00

**NEWBURGER**  
COTTON COMPANY  
INCORPORATED  
Memphis . . . . . Tenn.

### Valuable Data on Yarn Spinning

(Continued from Page 8)

Length of traverse.	6	6	7	6	7	7
Length of stroke.	--	--	1 1/2	--	1 1/2	1 1/2
Separators or not.	Yes	Yes	--	Yes	--	--
Weight in grains of ten travelers used.	16	11	7	--	8	7
Inches traveled by rail in one minute.	--	--	--	--	5 1/2	--
Kind of wind for warp yarn.						
If warp yarn give dia. of barrel of bobbin.						
No. yarn being spun.	30's	36's	38's	40's		
Warp or filling.	H.	H.	H.	H.		
Grade and staple cotton.	1 1-16sm & gm 7/8-1 1/2	1 1-16sm & gm 1 3-16	1 3-16sm & gm	1 3-16sm & gm	1 3-16sm & gm	1 3-16
Hank roving.	5.55 6.00 5.00	5.55 5.00	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.00
Roving twist per inch.	3.24 3.06 2.69	3.24 2.69	3.24	2.69	3.24	2.69
Setting of spinning rolls center to center.	1 1/2 & 1 3-16 1 1 1/2	1 1/2 & 1 3-16 1 3-16	1 1/2 & 1 3-16	1 1/2 & 1 3-16	1 1/2 & 1 3-16	1 1/2 & 1 3-16
R. P. M. of front roll.	142 130 140	127 128	135	130	131	131
Spindle speed.	7600 8300 10000	7600 10000	8100	8100	8100	10000
Twist per inch in yarn.	16.73 20.07 16.43	18.35 19.20	18.97	20.32 20.15		
Size ring and flange.	1 1/2 No. 2 1 1/2 No. 2 1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 2 1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 2	1 1/2 No. 1
Gauge frame.	3 1/2 3 1/2 3	3 1/2 3	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Length of traverse.	7 6 7	7 6 1/2	7	7	7	6 1/2
Length of stroke.	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Separators or not.						
Weight in grains of ten travelers used.	7 -- 6	5 1/2 5 1/2	4	4	4	5
Inches traveled by rail in one minute.	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	--	--	--	--
Kind of wind for warp yarn.						
If warp yarn give dia. of barrel of bobbin.						
No. yarn being spun.	50's	50's	60's	68's		
Warp or filling.	H.	H.	H.	H.		
Grade and staple cotton.	1 3-16sm & gm 1 3-16	1 3-16sm	1 3-16sm 1 1/2	1 1/2sm		
Hank roving.	7.14 5.00	10.00	10.53 7.00	10.20		
Roving twist per inch.	3.24 2.69	4.18	4.18 3.17	4.08		
Setting of spinning rolls center to center.	1 1/2 & 1 3-16 1 3-16	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2 & 1 1/2		
R. P. M. of front roll.	111 117	109	106 100	100		
Spindle speed.	8800 10000	9300	9300 10000	8800		
Twist per inch in yarn.	24.73 23.81	26.66	27.11 27.10	29.00		
Size ring and flange.	1 1/2 No. 2 1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 1 1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 1		
Gauge frame.	3 1/2 3	3 1/2	3 1/2 3	3 1/2		
Length of traverse.	7 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	6		



Length of stroke.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Separators or not.				
Weight in grains of ten travelers used.	3 1/4	3	2 3/4	2 3/4
Inches traveled by rail in one minute.	5 1/2	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
Kind of wind for warp yarn.				
If warp yarn give dia. of barrel of bobbin.				
No. yarn being spun.	70's	78's	80's	
Warp or filling.	H.	H.	H.	
Grade and staple cotton.	1 1/4	1 1/4 sm	1 1/4 sm	1 1/4
Hank roving.	7.00	11.76	14.00	
Roving twist per inch.	3.17	13.00	8.50	
Setting of spinning rolls center to center.	1 1/4	1 1/4 & 1 1/4	1 1/4 & 1 1/4	
R. P. M. of front roll.	95	94	98	
Spindle speed.	10000	9200	9500	
Twist per inch in yarn.	29.70	30.00	32.00	
Size ring and flange.	1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 1	1 1/2 No. 1	
Gauge frame.	3	3 1/4	3	
Length of traverse.	6 1/4	6	7	
Length of stroke.	1 1/4	1 1/4	2	
Separators or not.				
Weight in grains of ten travelers used.	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Inches traveled by rail in one minute.		2 1/4	2	
Kind of wind for warp yarn.				
If warp yarn give dia. of barrel of bobbin.				

## Knitted Fabrics That Appear As Woven Fabrics

(Continued from Page 12)

goods while a thicker and cheaper yarn is used on the back. The frame is provided with a revolving needle cylinder around the periphery of which are placed, leaded needle which are held by plates. The needles are short, arranged in a vertical position, and form the stitches by means of bladed wheels.

### The Purl Stitch is Adaptable for Cloth Construction.

The purl stitch is a very useful one for knitting cloth, although the nature of its mechanical structure makes it unsuitable for knitting hosiery or underwear in which longitudinal elasticity is objectionable. The stitch is made on the principle of plain knitting without reversing, consisting mainly of one row of loops formed on one side of the fabric and the next row of loops formed on the other side, both connected, resulting in the texture exhibited in which the loops of each system are represented in different shades.

In most cases the object is to get a cloth which will not stretch very much in either direction, so if made into a suit the shape of the garment will be retained under the varying conditions of service.

It has been possible to produce an extensive line of tightly knitted

cloths that possess practically all of the characteristics of a woven fabric when properly fulled, pressed and finished. Cloth intended for men's wear has to be substantial in structure. The suit which is made for evening service is usually subjected to the hard wear of everyday use after a season or two, and its texture must be firm enough to hold well if exposed to rain, or the rough handling it is usually given when worn as a business or working suit.

The suit goes to the cleaner and presser at regular intervals and is expected to hold its color when subjected to the action of chemicals used in cleaning and its solidity of texture when heated, steamed and stretched during the hand or automatic pressing and lustering processes.

A fabric in anyway flimsy in its physical make-up cannot retain its shape under abnormal treatment. Some of the first knitted fabrics which were manufactured for use as cloth in overcoats were supported at various points with strengthening canvas lining and heavy braid cloths made on the modern types of around the edges outside. But the warp knitting looms, in which a warp but no filling is used, is rigidly constructed by a system of interlacing the warp threads, and coats can be made from it without the use of stiffening materials.

## The Designer

Every thread of the most elaborate design in a textile fabric is carefully planned before a shuttle moves. Nothing goes in that is not the result of careful designing.

So, too, the

**Wyandotte**  
Quality and Service  
**Textile Alkalies**

are the result of the most scientific and careful processes, for nothing goes into these materials but that which practical experience based on many years study of textile problems has proved successful.



These special purpose alkalies are producing superior results in a constantly growing number of textile plants the country over.

Ask your supply man or write

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



FIG. 27

**LANE**

Patent Steel Frame  
Canvas Mill Trucks

Have stood the exactions of all departments of the Textile Industry.

One of our latest types to become standardized is the Dye House Truck. All metal galvanized. A solution to the dye house problem.

A light, easy running, smooth carrier, but built for heavy duty work. Lane casters equipped with string guards prevent clogging.

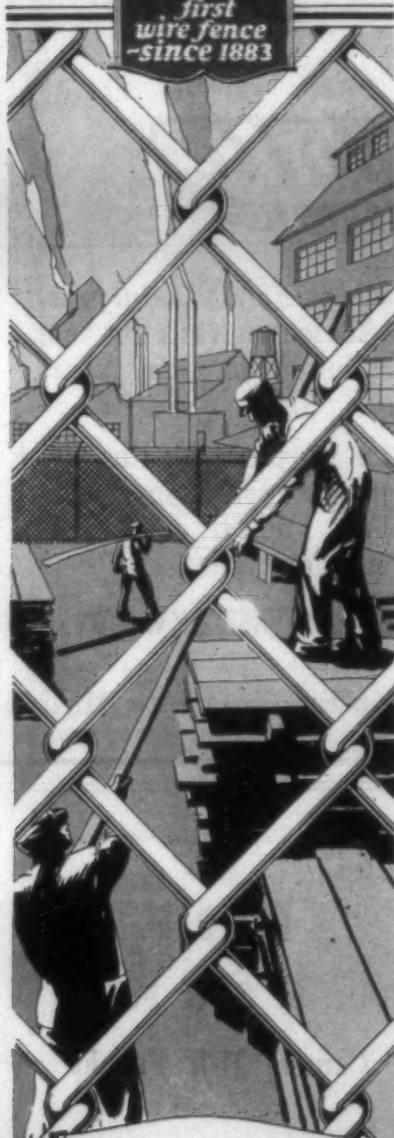
**W. P. Lane & Brothers**

Originators and Manufacturers of  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# PAGE CHAIN LINK FENCE

America's  
first  
wire fence  
—since 1883



Every type of industrial property is safe behind Page Chain Link Fence. This permanent, economical barrier—whose square chain link mesh is unclimbable—affords maximum protection for buildings and equipment. It enables material to be safely stored in yards.

#### Complete Fence Service

We maintain complete stocks and a trained crew of fence men to assure prompt correct installation of Page Fence. Write or phone for interesting literature and a representative to call and submit plans and estimates on enclosing your mill property. No obligation.

#### General Equipment Company

1411 S. Mint St.  
P. O. Box 412  
Charlotte, N. C.



## Visiting Europe

(Continued from Page 10)

not see that they performed any function worth while.

The frames were very long, having 330 spindles, which is the rule in Europe. Girls can only run two sides and when I told them that our girls ran 10 and 12 sides, the superintendent, through the interpreter, that Mr. Le Blan told him the same thing but that he would like to see it. I watched one frame when it was stopped for doffing and do not believe that their operatives are nearly as efficient as ours.

Their mills run two shifts of eight hours each and do not stop between the morning and afternoon shifts.

I left the mill about 12:30 o'clock, and while I could not talk any French, managed to get lunch at the station by pointing the waiter to the things that a French officer was eating at my table.

Leaving Lille at 1:20 p. m. I reached Paris about 4:30 p. m.

That night we went to a musical revue at the Moulin Rouge Theatre and among other things saw one act in which a negro did a song and dance with a white girl. They have absolutely race equality in France; in fact, negroes seem to be in high favor.

At 7 o'clock the next morning I met Perrin Quarles, of Charlotte, at the station and we took a train for Rheims, where he had arranged for an automobile to take us over the Rheims and Argonne forest section of the battlefields.

Rheims was taken by the Germans early in the war but it was later retaken by the French and the battle field trenches are about five miles beyond.

The city was subject to much shell fire and more than half of the buildings entirely destroyed. The ancient and magnificent cathedral was partly destroyed but much of the damage has been repaired.

Leaving Rheims in an automobile about 9:30 we went in a northwestern direction and soon encountered the trenches.

We did not see here the concrete pill boxes noted on the Belgian battle lines, and where fields were in cultivation many of the trenches had been leveled but the location of the front line trenches could be seen.

At Vienna la Ville we came to the place at which American troops first took over a sector of the battle front and as the road ran along a hill on the edge of the Argonne forest we saw at close range thousands of the dugouts of the American troops.

We stopped at Vienna la Chateau for lunch, at the hotel which was headquarters for General Alexander and another American general and also the point from which the Lost Battalion of Whittington went into the Argonne forest.

We then traveled on a road that passed through the Argonne forest and realized some of the difficulties of the fighting in that section.

Leaving the Argonne, we passed through several villages and finally came to the American cemetery, which was located on the side of a hill and is beautifully kept.

There were originally 21,000 graves but 7,000 bodies have been carried back to America. On a green hill with the ground smooth and the grass closely cut there are 14,000 white crosses that mark the last resting place of American soldiers that made the supreme sacrifice. Americans are in charge of the cemetery and the Government spares no expense in keeping it beautiful with grass and flowers. Doubtless many boys from our cotton mills are sleeping there.

Finding that we were too late to catch the 4 o'clock train from Rheims we persuaded the driver to take us back by another route, and going over a bad and somewhat unusual road, we saw the real battle fields.

At places the trenches and barbed wire entanglements ran as far as the eye could see and most of them were just as left when the war ended. Only those who actually lived and fought in those trenches know their meaning, but we could realize some of their horrors.

Returning through Argonne forest road our conductor stopped the car and attempted to show us an iron tree used by the Germans as an observation post.

As we broke through the thick underbrush we encountered barbed wire entanglements and within twenty feet of the road ran upon the American trenches just as they had been abandoned when the "big push" was made and the Germans were driven through and out of the Argonne. It was bad enough to fight from trenches in open fields but it must have been terrible to fight in a thick forest when every tree and every club of bushes furnished shelter for the machine guns and rifles of those being attacked.

We reached Rheims just before the 5 o'clock train which took us back to Paris.

## Carded Yarn Group Holds Important Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

- J. W. Doster, Cedartown Cotton and Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.
- F. C. Dunn, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.
- P. L. Borden, The Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.
- J. E. Erwin, Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C.
- J. W. Corley, Alabama Textile Mills, Siluria, Ala.
- O. L. Wagstaff, Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
- A. E. Horn, High Shoals Mfg. Co., High Shoals, Ga.
- S. P. Cooper, Henderson & Harriett Mills, Henderson, N. C.
- S. H. Hines, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
- T. W. Allen, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
- J. C. Gregson, Hadley Peoples Mfg. Co., Siler City, N. C.
- Geo. P. Grant, Jr., Grant Yarn Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
- E. H. Wilkins, Gem Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.
- W. J. Butler, McEachern Cotton Mills Co., St. Pauls, N. C.
- Osborne Brown, Long Island Cotton Mills, Long Island, N. C.
- A. N. James, Kindley Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

## PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights  
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices:

406 Independence Building  
Charlotte, N. C. Telephone 2173

and  
903 Grant Place N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

## "ATLANTA" HARNESS

"Quality and Service  
That Satisfies"

ATLANTA HARNESS  
& REED MFG. CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

P. O. Box 1375  
Telephone Main 0517

Save in freight by using

W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS  
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS  
TWISTER RINGS  
SILK RINGS

DIAMOND FINISH  
TRAVELLER CLEANERS  
TRAVELLER CUPS  
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE  
SPINNING RING CO.  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

## Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Manufacturers  
Leather Belting

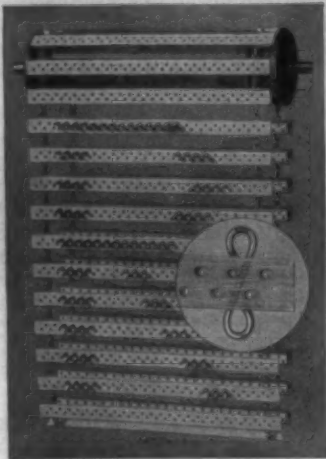
Distributors

Goodrich Rubber Belting  
and Hose

Telephone 788



## THE IMPROVED EYE



We also Manufacture  
**Dobby Loom Cords  
and Pegs**  
**Rice Dobby Chain  
Company**  
Millbury, Mass.

**MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN**  
Through The

Bulletin Want Department  
Read in More than 95% of the  
Southern Textile Mills

Rate: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

## Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a  
Friend"  
"Only a Factory Boy"  
"Hearts of Gold"  
"The Better Way"  
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from  
**CLARK PUBLISHING CO.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

## New DuPont Color

The Dyestuffs Department of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., announces that they are placing on the market an entirely new dyestuff recently developed in the laboratories of the company and differing radically from any diazo color now on the market — Pontamine Diazo Orange G (patent applied for).

This new color yields yellowish oranges of great brilliance and of the highest fastness. It is developed with beta naphthol.

The solubility is extremely good. It dyes very evenly and it exhausts quite clearly. It can, therefore, be used on all types of machines in which diazo colors are usually applied. It is suitable for both self-shades and in combination being particularly adaptable for the latter on account of its very easy working properties.

The fastness to washing, water, acids, alkalies, perspiration and rubbing is very good and its fastness to light is excellent for diazo color.

It is very suitable for silk, dyeing rich and brilliant shades on this fibre, and it can also be used on rayon.

Celanese is left unstained.

On union materials, Pontamine Diazo Orange G dyes silk, wool and cotton to approximately the same depth, the animal fibers dyeing a little yellowed than the cotton. The discharges easily to a clear white with Solfoxite C on both cotton and silk.

Because of its outstanding fastness to light, its better than average fastness to washing, and its very good dischargeability, Pontamine Diazo Orange G should readily find a for dress goods, especially those which are subsequently to be discharged, embroidery yarns, sewing threads, etc., and in general all types of material where a bright yellowish orange is desired.

## Cotton Estimates

In the private cotton estimates which are being issued the condition figures continue to hover around 75 per cent and the acreage reduction usually is about 11 per cent. Three more reports were made known Saturday.

The Fossick Bureau placed the condition of the crop at 75.4, the acreage at 43,562,000, the acreage decrease at 10.6 per cent and the indicated crop at 14,533,000 bales. Texas condition is given as 78. These figures compare with the Fossick mid-June report which placed the condition at 75.5 per cent and the acreage cut at 10.7 per cent.

George H. McFadden & Bro. estimated Norman, Mayer & Co.'s report issued in New Orleans yesterday gave only the estimate acreage. It read in part:

"Reports from our correspondents in all parts of the belt show an acreage reduction of 16 per cent as compared with last year's total planted area. Last year's low price of cotton, overflow in delta, and drouth in west Texas, caused the cut. Crop is heavily infested with boll weevil."

## — DEPENDENCE —

Profits in most manufacturing plants depend on the steady operation of production units.

LEATHER BELTING is the most economical medium of power transmission, and directly contributes to profit account.

"AKRON" Leather Belting comprises all the various types required in industry. Its super-strength, combined with flexibility and pulley gripping surface, insures maximum machine speeds at lowest transmission cost.

Proper belt application is an engineering problem of vital importance, because it bears on production.

"AKRON"—"CASCADE" and "SPIN TWIST" brands have demonstrated practical economy in Textile Mills!

*Your orders are solicited  
Our guarantee protects your purchase  
We Ship Quick!*

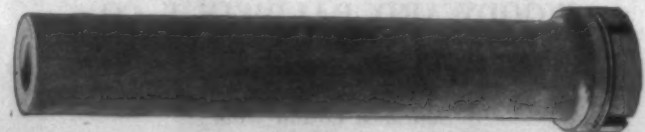
## The Akron Belting Company

Akron, Ohio

Direct Sales Representatives:

L. L. HASKINS  
P. O. Box No. 241  
Greenville, S. C.

M. H. WHATLEY  
111-11th Street  
Opelika, Ala.



Every kind of Bobbin or Spool for  
Every Textile Purpose

### Bobbins

Warp  
Filling  
Automatic Loom  
Winder  
Woolen  
Worsted  
Silk  
Jute  
Rayon  
Card Room

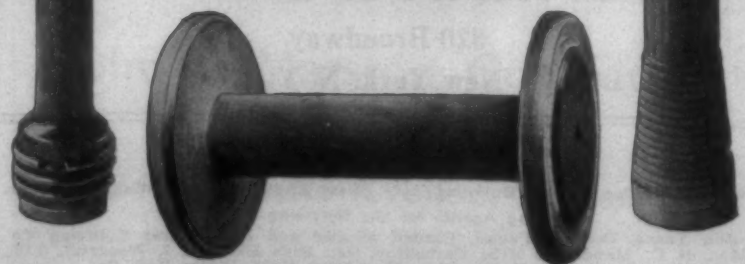
### Spools

Wooden Head  
With or without  
Reinforcement  
Vulcanized Fibre  
Rolls of every  
Description  
Skewers.

Made by

**WALTER L. PARKER CO.**

Lowell, Massachusetts



Because we have our own enameling plant we are able to finish both plain and colors promptly

# SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

## Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.

79-83 Leonard Street  
New York

99 Chauncy St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

## Leslie, Evans & Company

39-41 Thomas St.

New York

Selling Agents for Southern Mills  
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

## W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

57 Worth St.

New York

Sole Selling Agents For

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,  
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulton Cotton Mills,  
Royal Cotton Mills

## WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 Worth Street, New York

Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

Baltimore  
St. Louis

St. Paul

Philadelphia  
San Francisco

Boston  
Chicago  
Cincinnati

St. Joseph  
Shanghai (China)  
Minneapolis

## Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia  
Atlanta

Chicago  
New Orleans

St. Louis  
San Francisco

Dallas

## Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

## CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway  
New York, N. Y.

## REEVES BROTHERS, INC.

55 Leonard Street, New York

Philadelphia office: Drexel Building New England office: Middletown, Conn

Selling Agents for the following Mills:

Cotton Yarns, Combed Peeler, Carded Singles and Ply, Audrey Spinning Co.  
Weldon, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Mills Mill, No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.,  
Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,  
Gray Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,  
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,  
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued quiet during the week, but prices were held on a very steady basis. The majority of mills on print cloths, shetings, and some of the other unfinished lines are well sold ahead for some time to come. Production has continued large, but stocks of all kinds of cotton goods are smaller in first hands than they have been for this season for several years past.

Business in sheets and pillow cases was spotty during the week. Bleached goods help steady, though trading was generally light. Business in ducks has been spotty, producers reporting a very fair business on some constructions, while on others business has been slow and prices very low. Mills making tire fabrics are well under order for the summer and some of them have sold into fall. Prices on blankets were advanced 5 per cent and flannels went a cent a yard higher. Rayon and cotton mixtures continued to sell well, printed percales and colored goods are sold well into August.

Finished cotton goods have been slow thus far this month. More activity is looked for this week, as buyers will be here in larger numbers and they expect to place additional filling-in orders for fall. The clean-up of wash fabrics has not met the hopes of some of the converters, but there are many merchants who have no regrets over the business done and the situation as it now stands. They were exceptionally cautious in building up stocks and are not carrying goods for sale in anything like the volume of a year ago. Moreover, in most wash goods lines bizarre styles are not nearly as numerous as they were last year.

There was good inquiry for several print cloth constructions which were wanted at  $\frac{1}{8}$ c under mills' price ideas. It was the impression in several quarters that a fair quantity was to be had in second hands at the bid first hand price. A fair number of moderate sized commitments were placed for July, August and some September deliveries at full prices. There were reports of quiet contracts being placed for special and standard constructions. In various quarters the week was regarded as quiet.

Only a small amount of business was done on sheetings which held firm in price. A moderate amount of 36-inch 3-yard for August sold at 10c and a few 37-inch 3.50-yard at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Buyers took small lots of August 56x60 4-yard at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and spot 40-inch 2.50 yard at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Though inquiry was light it was found that

certain constructions were not readily obtainable on the spot. A few slow selling numbers have been withdrawn and the looms which worked on them are now turning out increased quantities of narrow drills.

Trading in 80x60 carded broadcloths has been quite fair in some centers recently, although not attracting general attention. There have been late contracts of non-feeler-motion reported at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Some inquiry for quick goods has been noted. Outside of inquiries that reflected the low price ideas of some buyers, not much in the way of actual business has been heard in either the 90x60 or 100x60. These continued very quiet.

In the fine goods division business has been light and quotations generally unchanged. A number of mills are making no effort to do business, not even quoting on some of the inquiries which they are receiving. This is largely so where they find buyers intent on getting concessions. On several constructions there are sharp price advances applied, so much so that it appears that the mills involved do not care to do business at present.

Plain rayon and cotton mixtures saw a wide variance in prices, the 64x48s quoted from 16c to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, depending on quality and the disposition of the seller. A little more has been doing on higher constructions, such as 64x52s, 64x68s and 64x72s. The quantities wanted have usually been small.

The week was dull and the Fall River print cloth market and it is estimated the sales will hardly total 50,000 pieces. Scattered trading featured, although fair volumes of business were reported offered at prices ranging from an eighth to a quarter under present quotations. Mills not interested in the present basis of cotton. The holiday and inventory season are generally considered the cause of the quiet spell which was anticipated.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	6
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray g'ds, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x64s..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sh't'gs, 4yd., 56x60....	9
Brown sheetings, stand.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-oz. ....	19 a20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims .....	15
Staple gingham, 27-in.....	9
Kid finished cambrics .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9
Dress gingham .....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints .....	8

Southeastern Selling Agency

## LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little change in the yarn market during week. The bulk of the trading continued to cover very small lots for prompt delivery. A few larger sales were reported, but these were rare. It was evident that many yarn consumers are not interesting in buying beyond their immediate requirements until they get more definite news of the cotton crop. Many of them are known to be waiting for the first government report before considering yarn purchases except for filling in purposes.

The price situation has remained firm in spite of the slack demand and buyers lack of interest in covering future needs. Most spinners are said to be sold ahead for some weeks to come, makers of fine yarns being especially well sold at this time. In carded yarns, the best demand was for the coarse counts of knitting yarns. There was a fair inquiry, but in most cases, buyers were seeking yarns at prices lower than spinners would accept.

One of the reasons for the present seasonal dullness is that it is inventory time with many yarn consuming mills and purchases are being kept as low as possible.

Prices on both mercerized and combed yarns are about the same as noted last week and while some minor concessions are reported to have been granted nevertheless, the market in general is firm and in fact some spinners of combed yarns are asking slightly more for yarns than they were willing to accept two weeks ago. The future of mercerized yarn prices is being discussed to a certain extent by consumers who anticipated a break in the list, although the processors are of the opinion that there is nothing to indicate just now anything but firmness or perhaps slightly higher prices.

The following list represents quotations in this market but is generally lower than spinners asking prices:

Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	27 1/2
10s	29 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	29 1/2
16s	30 1/2
20s	30 1/2
24s	32
26s	36
30s	38
40s*	47
40st	48 1/2
Southern Two-ply Warps.	
8s	28 1/2
10s	29 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	29 1/2
16s	30
18s	31
20s	31 1/2
24s	32
26s	34
30s	36
40s*	46 1/2

## Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery.

8s	28 1/2
10s	28 1/2
12s	29
14s	29 1/2
16s	31
18s	31 1/2
20s	32
22s	32 1/2
24s	32 1/2
26s	33
30s	34 1/2
40s	46

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s-8s	28
10s	28 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	29 1/2
16s	30
18s	30 1/2
20s	31
22s	31 1/2
24s	34
30s	34 1/2
40s	44 1/2

## Southern Single Warps.

4s-8s	28 1/2
10s	29 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	29 1/2
16s	30 1/2
18s	31 1/2
20s	32 1/2
24s	34 1/2
30s	36 1/2
40s	46 1/2

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	23 a
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	25 1/2 a
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn, tubes and skeins	25 1/2 a 25
yarn, tubes and skeins	25 1/2 a 26
Same, warp	26 1/2 a 27 1/2
Southern Two-ply Comber Peeler Mercerizing.	
8s-12s	44
20s	45
30s	49
36s	54
40s	56
48s	57
50s	59
60s	68
70s	78
80s	91

## Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.

8s-12s	40 1/2
10s	42 1/2
20s	47 1/2
30s	52 1/2
36s	54 1/2
40s	55 1/2
50s	57 1/2
60s	77 1/2
70s	86 1/2
80s	86 1/2

## Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.

20s	62
30s	66
40s	71
50s	78
60s	87
70s	1.01
80s	1.14

## RAYON FABRICS ACTIVE.

There has been a very large business in fancy woven rayon cloths, such as shirtings and brocade linings, as well as various kinds of curtain and drapery fabrics. Mills with jacquard looms had a spectacular business, selling their production far ahead—and the greatest part of these jacquard looms were using rayons to considerable extent. The situation among mills with jacquard looms is probably stronger than ever before on record—and this continued to be so throughout the past six months. Even today, one could not find much available in the way of jacquard looms for getting merchandise much before October.

## CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



The best Lickerins  
ever produced

J. D. Hollingsworth  
Greenville, S. C.

Six definite reasons why you should  
use

## Gum Tragasol

1. A pure vegetable gum.
2. Uniformity unquestionable.
3. Adds strength to yarn.
4. Reduces shedding.
5. Reduces seconds caused by loom stoppages.
6. Better Production. Better Cloth.

John P. Marston Company  
Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

## COTTON BUYING SERVICE

William & York Wilson, Inc.  
Rock Hill, S. C.

Webster & Wilson, Inc.  
Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Brokers Representing Reliable Shippers

We have personal representative in the West to find the cotton which mills inquire for. Wire us your wants.

## Want Department

### Position Wanted

Young married man with executive ability desires textile connection. Five years mill office experience. Now employed but wishes to connect with organization offering opportunity for further advancement. Satisfactory references furnished. Address G. M. V., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Want Band Director

Who will also work in mill. Address "Band," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### EXPERT SHAFTING WORK

Shafting work of all kinds. Can erect any kind of bearings. 20 years' experience in erecting and overhauling. First-class work at reasonable prices.

G. L. ALVERSON  
Simpsonville, S. C.

### For Sale Cheap!

- 1 Kitson 34" Automatic Feeder and preparer with one 3 blade plain beater through cleaning trunk to breaker lapper on 2nd floor.
- 1 Cohoes 2-cylinder Slasher, 7 ft. and 5 ft. complete.
- 1 Cotton Truck; 1 Howe Platform Scale; 2 Curtis & Marble Inspection Machines.

E. B. Kitzinger  
10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

### For Sale

One Murray Cleaner. First-class condition. Price low. Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

### For Rent

Brick building suitable for small textile plant. Ideal for knitting or specialty weaving mill. Two stories and basement, approximately 8,000 square feet of floor space. Side track at door, two loading platforms, freight elevator. Located in heart of Charlotte. Rent \$125 per month. Apply to General Equipment Company, 441 S. Mint Street, Box 412, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted

Position as overseer of small card room or second hand in large room. 10 years' experience as grinder, fixer and second hand. Am married, strictly sober and reliable. Reference furnished if desired. Address "Business," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Whitin Combers At Bargain Prices

For quick sale we have priced the following machinery away below its value:

- 12-8 Head Combers, 12" lap.
- 2-Sliver Lap Machines.
- 2-Ribbon Lap Machines.
- 36-6 Head Combers, 10" lap.
- 4-Sliver Lap Machines.
- 4-Ribbon Lap Machines.

This machinery now in operation producing first quality work. Will sell as a whole or in part.  
Louisville Cotton Mills Co.  
Louisville, Ky.

### Wanted to Buy

Fancy roller attachments for 40 inch flats cards. Must be complete with pulleys. Give prices in first letter. Little Rock Textile Company, Little Rock, Arkansas.



### Use Your Own Judgment

You don't have to believe that Victor Travelers are the finest simply because we say so.

Tell us the styles and sizes you would like to try out, and we'll cheerfully send you free samples. Then see for yourself whether the built-in quality doesn't make a difference. Write now.

### VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

## M E R R O W

Registered Trade Mark

### HIGH SPEED TRIMMING AND OVERSEAMING, OVEREDGING AND SHELL STITCH MACHINES

For use on all kinds of Knitted and Woven articles, including Rayon Underwear, Corsets and Rubber Goods, Blankets, Hosiery, Bathing Suits, Sweaters, etc.

### ASK ABOUT OUR NEW STYLE 60-ABB MACHINE

For simultaneously trimming and joining with a Flat Butted Seam the ends of Cotton, Woolen or Silk Piece Goods for Subsequent Processing.

### THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 LAUREL STREET, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

## Diamond Fibre

### RECEPTACLES for INDUSTRY

Roving Cans	Gill Cans	Bobbin Boxes
Doffing Cars	Trucks	Mill Boxes, Baskets
Barrels	Waste Hampers	Shipping Boxes

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO. - Bridgeport, Pa.

Offices in the principal Cities and in Canada

Celoron products are Manufactured and Sold by the Celoron Co., a separate Division of the Diamond State Fibre Co.



### Seydel-Woolley Co.

Textile Chemicals  
for Best Weaving

### Seyco Products

The result of twenty years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

Main Office and Plant, 564 Glenn St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.



### Ring Traveler Specialists

### U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President      AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer  
WM. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative  
P. O. Box 792      GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. BOSTON

### Textile Winding Machinery

### Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

Frederick Jackson

Jesse W. Stribling

I. E. Wynne

Factory Office, Providence, R. I.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as manager or agent. Many years experience in both yarn and weave mills. Good character, loyal and efficient. No. 5200.

WANT position as overseer spinning in Texas, Ark., La. or Miss. 40 years of age. 20 years experience. Can handle small or large room. No. 5201.

WANT position as Superintendent or overseer weaving; can handle auto fabrics or plain goods. Would consider a good yarn mill. No. 5202.

WANTED by young man 21 years old with good references, position in mill office. Completed High School and the Georgia College of Commerce. Good stenographer and familiar with adding machine. No. 5203.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or overseer spinning. References to anyone interested. No. 5204.

WANT position as overseer carding. 21 years experience on all kinds of work. No. 5205.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and competent. No. 5206.

WANT position as agent, superintendent or manager, anywhere. No. 5207.

WANT position as overseer carding, spinning, or spooling, twisting and warping. Can give the best of reference. No. 5308.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in a large mill. Best of references. No. 5209.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on plain and fancies, cotton or silk. Familiar with Draper, Stafford and Crompton & Knowles looms. Guarantee satisfaction. No. 5201.

WANT position as overseer weaving, wide and narrow sheetings, drills, satens or wrinkled bedspreads. 18 years experience in weaving, warping and slashing. No. 5211.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 20 years experience. Good references. Married and strictly sober. Can change on short notice. No. 5212.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on plain, drills and twills. Can furnish best of references.

WANT position as overseer carding, large mill. Fully acquainted with combed and carded work. Best of references. No. 5214.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain, fancies or broadcloth. Draper, C. & K., dobby work. Good references. No. 5215.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, efficient. No. 5216.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 20 years experience. Understand cloth grading and a good manager of help. No. 5217.

WANT position as overseer carding. In present position 5 years. Personal reasons for wishing to change. Best of references. No. 5218.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer weaving. Can handle 2,500 looms and slashing in any mill. References. No. 5219.

WANT position as cashier, bookkeeper or other clerical work in mill office. Good stenographer, typist and correspondent. A willing worker. 9 years experience. No. 5220.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Would consider a night job. Eight years experience. Can handle large job. No. 5221.

WANT position in Piedmont section as mill office stenographer and general office work. Experienced. Good reference. Am a lady 23 years of age. No. 5222.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Overseer 10 years. I. C. S. diploma. Want to locate in North or South Carolina. 34 years old. Married. No. 5223.

WANT position as overseer weaving on plain or corded goods. 20 years experience. Best of references. No. 5224.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and competent. Good references. No. 5225.

WANT position as spinner. Familiar with carded and combed yarns, coarse and fine yarns. 10 years overseer. Best references. No. 5226.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or superintendent of same. References on request. No. 5227.

WANT office position—bookkeeper, time keeper, shipping clerk, or receiving clerk. No. 5228.

WANT position as dyer. 10 years experience on raw stock and skeins. Married and now employed. Address T. S., No. 5229.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience white and colored work. Now employed. Carolinas preferred. No. 5230.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer spinning. Age 35. Employed but want better location. Best of references. No. 5231.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of yarn mill. Can make quick change, and give best of references. No. 5232.

WANT position as overseer small or second hand in larger fancy weaving department. 18 years weaving experience—6 years second hand. Good references. No. 5233.

WANT position as overseer carding. 20 years experience, grinding, fixing speeders, running picker and card room. Want day job. No. 5234.

WANT position as superintendent, or any department in mill. 10 years experience fancy and plain goods. Graduate Bowin College. Good references. No. 5235.

WANT position as superintendent or will take any department in a large mill. Expert on fancy weaves, all makes of looms. North Carolina preferred. Best references. No. 5236.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or superintendent. Experienced. References. No. 5237.

WANT cloth room. 23 years with one company; 18 years in cloth room, four years as overseer. Experienced on sheetings, prints, lawns. No. 5238.

WANT position as cloth room overseer or finisher. 20 years experience. References. No. 5239.

WANT position as overseer spinning, large plant. 15 years experience. 38 years old. Good references. No. 5240.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Expert on cord fabrics. I. C. S. diploma. 36 years old. No. 5241.

WANT position as overseer weaving, slashing, spooling, warping. Plain or fancies, white or colored. References. No. 5242.

WANT position as carder, spinner or outside man. Prefer outside. Experienced and the best of references as to character and ability. No. 5243.

William H. Hayward  
President

Edward M. Johnson  
Vice President & Treas.

Joseph A. Bryant  
Vice President

ESTABLISHED 1815

## Arnold, Hoffman & Co.

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK, N. Y. PROVIDENCE, R. I. BOSTON, MASS.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*Importers and Manufacturers of*

### Starches, Gums, Dextrine Alizarine Assistant, Soluble Oil, Soap

And Every Known Material from every part of the world for Starching, Softening, Weighting, and Finishing Yarn, Thread or any Fabric

Special attention given by practical men to specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing and Weighting Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Fabrics; combining the latest European and American methods.

*Sole Agents For*

**BELLE ALKALI CO., of Belle, W. Va.**

*Manufacturers of*

Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda  
Solid or Flaked

## VOGEL

PATENTED

### Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS  
EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.



# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Air Conditioners—**  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
H. I. Humidifier and Ventilating Co.
- Albion—**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
- Architects and Mill Engineers—**  
Shrine & Co., J. E.
- Ash Handling Equipment—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Automatic Feeds for Cotton—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Automatic Spoolers—**  
Barber-Colman Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Automatic Stop Motion—**  
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- Automatic Yarn Cleaner—**  
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
- Ball Bearing—**  
Charles Bond Company
- Balers—**  
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
Economy Baler Co.
- Baling Presses—**  
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
Economy Baler Co.
- Bands and Tape—**  
American Textile Banding Co.
- Baskets—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
W. T. Lane & Bros.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Beaming and Winding Machinery—**  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beam Heads—**  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Saco-Lowell Shops**
- Beams (Section)—**  
Washburn
- Beams (All Steel)—**  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beaming Combs—**  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Bearings (Roller)—**  
Charles Bond Company
- Bearings (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Bearings (Textile Machinery)—**  
Charles Bond Company
- Belt Conveyors—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Belt Conveyors (Spiral and Woven)—**  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Belt Fasteners—**  
Flexible Steel Lacing Co.
- Belt Tighteners—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.
- Belting—**  
The Akron Belting Co.  
Charles Bond Company  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.  
Chicago Belting Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.  
Greenville Belting Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
Fabreka Belting Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Philadelphia Belting Co.  
Schachner Leather & Belting Co.
- Belt Cement—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Graton & Knight Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.
- Belt Dressing—**  
Charles Bond Company  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.
- Belt Lacing—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Chicago Belting Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.
- Belting (Link)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Bicarbonate of Soda—**  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Bleaches—**  
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
- Bleaching Chemicals—**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
- Bleaching Materials—**  
Arabel Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
J. B. Ford Co.  
United Chemical Products Corp  
Seydel Chemical Company  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Bobbins and Spools—**  
American Bobbins Co.  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, Dana S. Co.  
Draper Corporation  
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.  
Lowell Shuttle Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Boxes—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Box Shocks—**  
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Blowers and Blower Systems—**  
Carrier Engineering Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Breton Mineral—**  
Borne, Scrymser Co.
- Brushes—**  
Atlanta Brush Co.  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Brushing Machine—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Bobbin Stripper—**  
Terrell Machine Co.
- Brooms—**  
Pioneer Broom Co.
- Bushings (Bronze)—**  
Moccasin Bushing Co.
- Calenders—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Calender Roll Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Cards—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Clothing—**  
Ashworth Bros.  
Charlotte Mfg. Co.  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery—**  
Dronfield Bros.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Stripper—**  
Abington Textile Machinery Works
- Carrier Aprons—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Caustic Potash—**  
Castings (Brass and Bronze)—  
Moccasin Bushing Co.
- Caustic Soda—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Chain Belts and Drives—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
The Whitney Manufacturing Co.
- Chemicals—**  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Cleaning Agents—**  
The Arabel Manufacturing Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Oakite Products, Inc.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Cloth Presses—**  
Economy Baler Co.
- Clutches (Friction)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Coal Handling Machinery—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—**  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Combs (Beams, Warpers, Slashers)—  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Commission Merchants—**  
Catin & Co.  
The Farish Co.  
J. H. Lane & Co.  
Mauney Steel Co.  
Ridley, Watts & Co.
- Compressors (Air)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines—**  
American Moistening Co.
- Cones (Paper)—**  
Sonoco Products Co.
- Cone Vice Couplings—**  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.
- Controllers, Electric—**  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- Conveying Systems—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Coolers (Air)—**  
—See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cotton—**  
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.  
Newburger Cotton Co.  
Wm. & York Wilson.
- Cotton Machinery—**  
Ashworth Bros.  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
Draper Corporation  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Foster Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
National Ring Traveler Co.  
Roy, B. S. & Son  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Stafford Co., The  
Terrell Machine Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works  
Universal Winding Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—**  
Arabel Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Cranes—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Doffing Boxes—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Universal Winding Co.
- Doublers (Yarn)—**  
Foster Machine Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Drop Wires—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Dryers (Centrifugal)—**  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Franklin Process Co.  
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Dyestuffs and Chemicals—**  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
General Dyestuff Corporation.  
National Aniline & Chemical Co.  
Newport Chemical Works  
Chas. H. Stone  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Dye Works—**  
Franklin Process Co.
- Electric Fans—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Hoists—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Link-Belt Co.
- Electric Lighting—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Motors—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Charles Bond Company  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Supplies—**  
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.  
General Electric Co.
- Elevators—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Engineers (Mill)—**  
—See Architects and Mill Engineers
- Engineers (Ventilating)—**  
Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.  
Expert Textile Mechanic—  
J. D. Hollingsworth
- Extractors—**  
Tolhurst Machine Works
- Fences, Iron and Wire)—**  
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
Spaulding Fibre Co.
- Fibre Baskets—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company
- Fibre Boxes—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Spaulding Fibre Co.
- Fibre Specialties—**  
Diamond State Fibre Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
Spaulding Fibre Co.
- Finishing Compeunds—**  
The Arabel Manufacturing Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
Seydel Chemical Company  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**  
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
- Flat Wall Paint—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Fluted Rolls—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Whitin Machine Works
- Flyer Presses and Overhaulers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works
- Frames—**  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Friction Clutches—**  
—See Clutches
- Garment Dyeing Machines—**  
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Garnett Roll Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Gearing (Silent Flexibles)—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Gears—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gears (Silent)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Grate Bars—**  
Scraper Iron Works (McNaughton)  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Grab Buckets—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Greases—**  
The Arabel Manufacturing Co.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation  
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Gudgeon Rolls—**  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.  
Washburn
- Hand Knotters—**  
Barber-Colman Co.
- Hand Stripping Cards—**  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Hangers (Ball and Socket)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Hangers (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Hardware Supplies—**  
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Harness Twine—**  
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Harness and Frames—**  
—See Heddles and Frames
- Heddles and Frames—**  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
L. H. Watson Mfg. Co.  
J. H. Williams Co.
- High Speed Warpers—**  
Barber-Colman Co.
- Hopper-Feed Hand Stokers—**  
The J. H. Williams Co.
- Healy Dyeing Machines—**  
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.



# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

## Humidity and Air Conditioning

**Apparatus—**  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
R. I. Humidifier & Ventilating Co.  
**Humidity Controllers—**  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
R. I. Humidifier & Ventilating Co.  
**Hydro-Extractors—**  
Tolhurst Machine Co.  
**Hydrogen Peroxide—**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.  
**Hydrosulphites—**  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
**Indigo Dyeing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Insulation—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Knit Goods Finishing Machines—  
Kaumagrap Co.  
Morrow Machine Co., The  
**Knitting Lubricants—**  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
**Laundry Machinery—**  
Tolhurst Machine Works  
**Knotters—**  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Morrow Machine Co., The  
**Landscape Architect—**  
E. S. Draper  
**Leather Backings—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
**Leather Loom Pickers—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
**Leather Strapping—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Graton & Knight Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
**Leather Straps—**  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
**Liquid Chlorine—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.  
**Looms—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation  
Stafford Co., The  
**Loom Drop Wires—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
**Loom Harness—**  
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
**Loom Pickers—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
**Loom Reeds—**  
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
**Loom Supplies—**  
Charles Bond Company  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
**Lubricants—**  
Adam Cooks Sons, Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
**Lug Straps—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
**Machinery Enamel—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
**Mangles—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Markers—**  
Kaumagrap Co.  
**Measuring and Folding Machines—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Mercerizing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Metal (Non-Corrosive)—**  
Aluminum Company of America  
**Metal Paint—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
**Meters—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
**Mill Architects—**  
See Architects.  
**Mill Lighting—**  
See Electric Lighting.  
**Mill Starches—**  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Whitin Machine Works.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Keefer Starch Co.  
Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
**Mill Supplies—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Textile Mill Supply Co.  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.  
**Mill Trucks—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Spaulding Fibre Co.  
**Mill White—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
**Napper Clothing—**  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
**Monopole Oil—**  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
**Napper Roll Grinders—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
E. S. Roy & Son Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
**Oils—**  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
A. W. Harris Oil Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Oils (Rayon)—**  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
**Opening Machinery—**  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
**Overhaulers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
**Overseaming and Overedging Machines—**  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Morrow Machine Co.  
**Paints—**  
Aluminum Co. of America.  
The Glidden Co.  
Tripod Paint Co.  
**Patents—**  
Paul B. Eaton.  
Siggers & Siggers  
**Perforated Machinery Guards—**  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
**Perforated Metals—**  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
**Picker Gears—**  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
**Pickers (Leather)—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
**Pickers and Lappers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
**Picker Sticks—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
**Piece Dyeing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Pipe and Fittings—**  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
**Portable Elevators—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
**Power Transmission Machinery—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Charles Bond Company.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
**Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—**  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
**Pinboards—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Washburn.  
**Porcelain Guides and Parts—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Page-Madden Co., Inc.  
**Presses—**  
Economy Baler Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
**Pulleys (Cast Iron)—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
**Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.  
**Presses—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
**Quill Boards—**  
Washburn.  
**Quillers—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.

Universal Winding Co.  
**Quill Cleaners—**  
Terrell Machine Co.  
**Raw Stock Machines—**  
Kaulder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
**Rayon Oils—**  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
**Receptacles—**  
Diamond State Fibre Co.  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
Spaulding Fibre Co.  
**Reels—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
**Rings—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whittinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
**Ring Spinning Frames—**  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
**Ring Travelers—**  
Dary Ring Traveler Co.  
National Ring Traveler Co.  
Victor Ring Traveler Co.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  
**Roller Leather—**  
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.  
**Roll Machines—**  
Kaulder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
**Rolls—**  
American Bobbin Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
**Rolls (Metal)—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
**Rolls (Rubber)—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
**Rolls (Wood)—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Washburn.  
**Roller Bearings—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
**Roving Cans—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Spaulding Fibre Co.  
**Roving Cans and Boxes—**  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
**Roving Machinery—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
**Saddles—**  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
**Salt—**  
International Salt Co.  
**Sanitary Equipment—**  
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.  
**Sanitary Fountains—**  
See Drinking Fountains.  
**Scales—**  
American Kron Scale Co.  
**Scalloped Machines—**  
Morrow Machine Co., The.  
**Scouring Powders—**  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Denison Mfg. Co.  
Ford, J. B. Co.  
**Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders—**  
The Denison Mfg. Co.  
**Sesquicarbonate of Soda—**  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.  
**Selling Agents—**  
Deering, Milliken & Co.  
Reeves Bros.  
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.  
**Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)—**  
Amory, Browne & Co.  
Curran & Barry.  
Deering, Milliken & Co.  
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.  
W. H. Langley & Co.  
Leslie, Evans & Co.  
Reeves Bros.  
Wellington, Sears & Co.  
**Sewing Machines—**  
Morrow Machine Co.  
**Sewing Machines and Supplies—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Shafting, Hangers, Etc.—  
See Power Transmission Machinery.  
**Shafting—**  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
**Shear Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.  
**Shell Rolls—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Washburn.  
**Shell Stitch Machines—**  
Morrow Machine Co.  
**Shuttles—**  
David Brown Co.  
Lowell Shuttle Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Shambow Shuttle Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.  
J. H. Williams, Co., The

**Silk Yarns (Artificial)—**  
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Asiam, Inc.  
Commercial Fibre Co.  
Duplan Silk Corp.  
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.  
Tubize Artificial Silk Co.  
**Silent Chain Drive—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
**Singeing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Sizing Machines—**  
Charles B. Johnson.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
**Sizing Starches, Gums—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
**Sizing Compounds—**  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Drake Corp.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
John P. Marston & Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Skein Machines—**  
Kaulder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
**Skewers—**  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, Dana S. Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
**Slashers—**  
Charles B. Johnson.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
**Slasher Combs—**  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Slashers and Equipment—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
**Soaps—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
**Soda Ash—**  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Sodium Ferborate—**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.  
**Sodium Peroxide—**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.  
**Softeners—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
**Softeners (Oil)—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Hart Products Corp.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
**Solozone—**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.  
**Spindles—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
**Spindle Repairers—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
**Spinning Frame Saddles—**  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
**Spinning Frame Top Rolls—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
**Spinning Frame Top Rolls (Wood)—**  
Washburn.  
**Spinning Rings—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.



## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

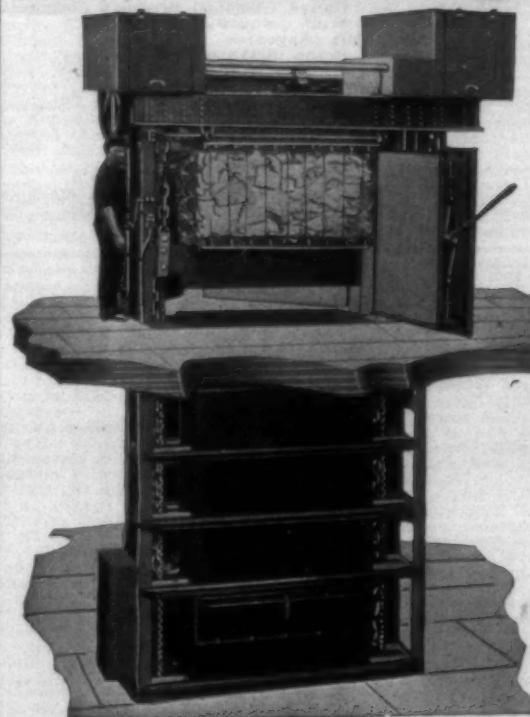
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
Spinning Tapes—  
American Textile Banding Co.  
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.  
Spools—  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, Dana S. Co.  
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
Spoolers—  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Spooler Tensions (Filling Wind)—  
Foster Machine Co.  
Sprockets—  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Sprockets, Silent Chain—  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
Squeeze Rolls—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Starch—  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Keefer Starch Co.  
Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Stencil Machines—  
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.  
Stencil Papers—  
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.  
Stripper Cards—  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
Sulphur Dyeing Machines—  
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Tanks—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Tape—  
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.  
Temperature, Regulators, Pressure—  
Powers Regulator Co.  
Temples—  
Draper Corporation.  
Textile Apparatus (Fabric)—  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Henry L. Scott & Co.  
Textile Castings—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Textile Dryers—  
American Moistening Co.  
Textile Gums—  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
Textile Machinery Specialties—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Textile Soda—  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works.  
Thermometers—  
Powers Regulator Co.  
Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Washburn.  
Trademarking Machines—  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Transfer Stamps—  
Kaumagraph Co.  
Transmission Belts—  
Charles Bond Company.

Graton & Knight Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
Transmission Machinery—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Toilets—  
Vogel, Jos. A. Co.  
Transmission Silent Chain—  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
Traveler Cups—  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company  
Trucks (Mill)—  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
W. T. Lane & Bros.  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
Trucks For Pin Boards—  
Washburn.  
Tubes (Paper)—  
Sonoco Products Co.  
Turbines (Steam)—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Twister Rings—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
Twisting Machinery—  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Underwear Machines—  
Marrow Machine Co.  
Varnishes—  
The Glidden Co.  
Ventilating Apparatus—  
American Moistening Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
Warp Drawing Machines—  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Ventilating Fans—  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Warpers—  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Warp Conditioners—  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Warp Dressing—  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Drake Corporation.  
Hart Products Corp.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Warp Sizing—  
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.  
Borne, Scrymmer Co.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
Warp Stop Motion—  
Draper Corporation.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.  
Warp Tying Machinery—  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Warper Shell—  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
Sipp Machine Co.  
Washers (Fibre)—  
Diamond State Fibre Company  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Waste Presses—  
Economy Baler Co.  
Water Controlling Apparatus—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Water Wheels—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Weighting Compounds—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane.

General Dyestuff Corp.  
Hart Products Corp.  
Marston, Jno. F. Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Corporation.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
Well Drillers—  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.  
Whizzers—  
Tolhurst Machine Works.  
Winders—  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
Foster Machine Co.  
Universal Winding Co.  
Winders (Skein)—  
Foster Machine Co.  
Sipp Machine Co.  
Winders—  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.

Window Guards—  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
Wrenches—  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
Yardage Clocks—  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Yarns—  
Mauney-Steel Co.  
Yarn Tension Device—  
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Yarn Presses—  
Economy Baler Co.  
Yarns (Cotton)—  
Acme Sales Co.  
Dixie Mercerizing Co.  
Yarns (Mercerized)—  
Acme Sales Co.  
Dixie Mercerizing Co.  
Yarn Testing Machines—  
Scott, Henry L. & Co.

### ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF Waste Press



Up-Stroke  
Hydraulic  
Performance,  
Electric  
Operated

Saves

First Cost  
Pits  
Floor Space  
Labor  
Operating Costs

Presses for Waste,  
Cloth, Yarn, etc.

Largest Line in U. S.

ECONOMY BALER CO.,

ANN ARBOR,  
DEPT. T. B., MICH.

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED      LICKERINS REWOUND      COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED  
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire

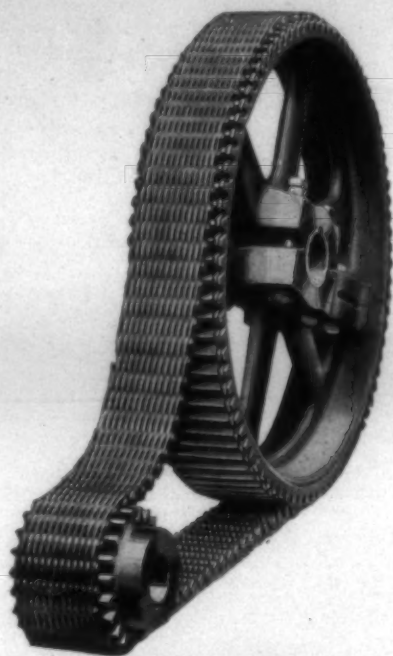
Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Gibson Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas.





**Link Belt Silent  
Chain Drives**  
in Stock  
Sizes  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 H. P.  
Any Speed Ratio from  
1 to 1 up to 7 to 1

# Textile Mill Supply Co.

Incorporated 1898

**Charlotte, N. C.**

*Agents for*

**Graton & Knight**

Leather Belting

**Dodge**

Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings

**S—K—F**

Ball Bearing Transmission

**Dana S. Courtney Co.**

Bobbins, Spools, Etc.

**Wyandotte**

Detergent, Textile Soda, Etc.

**Card Clothing**

**Reeds**

**Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies**

Phones 2781-2782



Specify  
"UCP" on your  
Requisitions

These Products are the Reliable  
Standards of Uniformity De-  
manded by the Leading Textile  
Mills.

**Dyestuffs Softeners**

Sizes

Oils

Chemicals

**UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS  
CORPORATION**

*Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers*

York and Colgate Sts.

Jersey City, N. J.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Chicago, Ill.

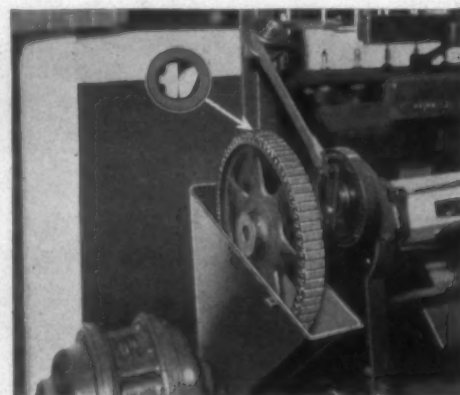
Norwalk, Conn.

*Southern Offices*

Charlotte, N. C.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

**Increased  
Production--  
Increased  
Quality--**



1-2 H. P. Morse Silent Chain Drive from motor to reels.  
Driver 1100 r. p. m.; Driven 203 r. p. m., 13 inch centers.

Many cotton mills are enjoying in-  
creased production and better yarns through  
the use of Morse Silent Chain Drives.  
Their sustained efficiency of 98.6% and  
the dependable Rocker-Joint action  
makes this possible.

Adaptability to short centers makes  
convenient spacing of machinery pos-

sible and makes a neat, clean mill. By  
eliminating unsightly and inefficient line  
shafts and belting, lighting conditions  
are materially improved.

Let a Morse Transmission Engineer  
show you how Morse Drives can serve  
you. Address the nearest office.

**MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.**

Atlanta, Ga.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Birmingham, Ala.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Boston, Mass.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Charlotte, N. C.

Cleveland, Ohio  
Denver, Col.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
New Orleans, La.  
New York, N. Y.

Omaha, Neb.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Toronto, Ont., Can.  
Winnipeg, Man., Can.

**MORSE**



**DRIVES**

OST 1354

# Getting Into the Game

¶ We have been selling within the past few months an unusually large number of our automatic shuttle-changing looms. It is not difficult to find a reason.

¶ In these days of keen merchandising competition the loom that is flexible enough to use almost any kind of filling with equal facility is appreciated and is in demand.

¶ An automatic loom that can readily be changed over from fine cotton — either mule or ring spun — to silk, rayon, or celanese, and will weave distinctive fabrics, is a valuable adjunct to any fine-goods mill.

¶ Such a loom is the *Stafford Shuttle Changer*.

Let us tell you more about it.

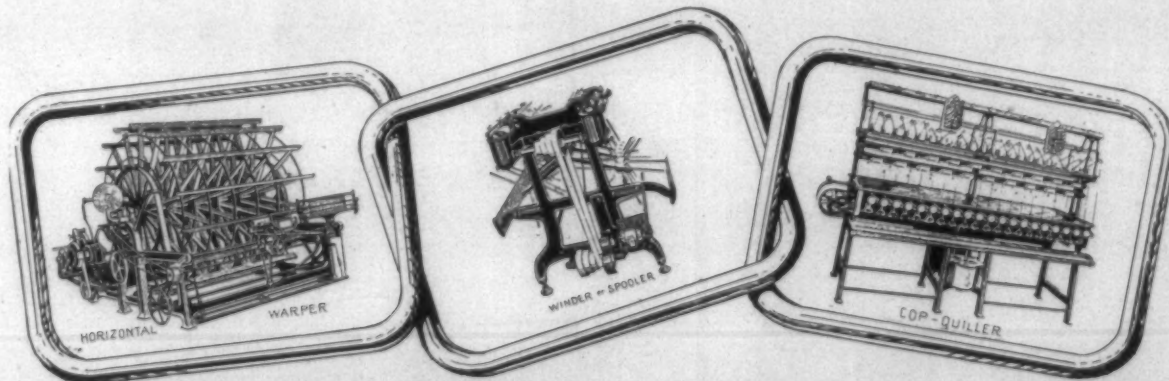
## THE STAFFORD COMPANY *Weaving Machinery* · READVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent  
Paterson Office

Canadian Representatives ROSS WHITEHEAD & CO., LTD., Montreal, Canada

FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.  
179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

### EASTWOOD PRODUCTS for SILK, RAYON, fine Counts of COTTON



The EASTWOOD COMPANY furnishes  
the Three Strongest Links to the  
Manufacturer of Silk and Rayon Products

The installation of the 3  
link service in your plant is  
spending money today to  
save money tomorrow. Ask  
us why.

Winders—Warpers  
Quillers

Benjamin Eastwood Co.

At Paterson, New Jersey

Since 1872

Represented in the South by  
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

